MASON'S
OK SAUCE
THE COLD MEAT SPECIALITY
44

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

It is a Dangerous Thing
to neglect your eyes. When the expert fitting of modern glasses
WILL BRING YOUR SIGHT TO NORMAL.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.
[79

No. 19,587. 第一萬九千五百八十七號 辛酉年二月初六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1921. 二拜禮 中華民國十年三月十五號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SUB ROSA No. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Tel. No. 75.

[12

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16, and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,

Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

[59

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.

Canton Marble in Various Shades.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.

Telephone 1219.

[60

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

[40

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

Week Days

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	„ 9.30 „	„ 10	„
9.30 „	„ 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	„ 12.30 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.30 p.m.	„ 2.30 „	„ 10	„
2.30 „	„ 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	„ 8.10 „	„ 10	„

Night Cars
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
Saturdays
Extra Car—12 midnight.

Sundays

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every	15 minutes
10.30 „	„ 11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	„ 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	„ 1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	„ 5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	„ 6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	„ 6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	„ 8.10 „	„	10 „

Night Cars
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes [55

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1a Local a.m.	No. 1* Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.		No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep			8.00		8.45		3.30					
SHEK LUNG	arr.			9.11		11.30		4.43					
	dep.			9.18		11.45		4.50					
Shum Chun	arr.	Sundays only		11.07		2.30		6.26					
	dep.		7.24	11.12	8.07	4.30	11.40	6.45	1.55	7.55	2.00	5.06	6.11
Sheungshui	dep.		7.30	—	8.13	4.37	11.46	—	2.01	8.01	2.04	5.10	6.17
Fanling	dep.		7.34	—	8.18	4.42	11.52	—	2.06	8.06	2.10	5.14	6.21
Taipo Market	dep.		7.42	—	8.29	4.54	12.03	—	2.30	2.30	2.21	5.24	6.32
Taipo	dep.		7.49	—	8.34	5.00	12.08	—	2.41	2.23	2.27	5.28	6.38
Shatin	dep.		8.01	—	8.47	5.14	12.22	—	2.54	2.32	2.40	5.41	6.53
Yaumati	dep.	7.27	8.14	—	9.01	5.32	12.35	—	3.08	2.50	2.53	5.53	7.09
Hunghom	dep.	7.31	8.20	—	9.07	5.38	12.41	7.25	3.14	2.56	3.00	6.00	7.06
KOWLOON	arr.	7.34	8.23	11.52	9.10	5.41	12.44		3.16	2.59	4.02	6.02	7.09

From 15th Sept. to 15th Apr. / From 15th Apr. to 15th Sept.

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 4a Local a.m.	†No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 6a Local Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Joint Sectional Noon	No. 16 p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express p.m.		No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
Last Ferry leaves	H.K.	6.25	6.55	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.15	10.15	11.45	1.05	1.55	3.45	6.35	8.15	8.05
KOWLOON	dep.	6.43	7.10	8.07	8.35	9.13	9.40	10.33	12.00	1.18	2.13	4.00	6.53	8.33	8.23
Hunghom	dep.	6.47	—	—	—	—		10.37	12.04	1.22	—	—	6.57	—	8.27
Yaumati	dep.	6.54	7.16	—	—	—		10.43	12.11	1.28	—	—	7.04	8.41	8.35
Shatin	dep.	7.08	—	—	—	—		10.57	12.25	1.42	—	—	7.18	—	8.49
Taipo	dep.	7.19	—	—	9.01	9.38		11.03	12.41	1.57	—	—	7.33	8.51	9.05
Taipo Market	dep.	7.25	—	—	—	10.00		11.19	12.51	2.07	—	—	7.43	—	9.15
Fanling	dep.	7.34	—	—	9.12	10.16		11.33	12.58	2.14	—	—	7.50	8.58	9.24
Sheungshui	dep.	7.39	—	—	9.17	10.21		11.38	1.03	2.19	3.57	5.40	7.55	—	9.29
Shum Chun	arr.	7.43	—	—	—	10.25			1.07	—	4.01	5.44	—	—	9.33
	dep.	—	—	—	—	11.06		—	1.40	—	4.31	6.05	—	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	—	—	—	11.22		—	4.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
	dep.	—	—	—	—	11.28		—	—	—	4.50	6.36	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	—	—	—	11.50		—	—	—	6.00	6.46	—	—	—

Sundays & Public Holidays only / Sundays & Public Holidays excepted / Connects with No. 9 / Mon. Sundays & Public Holidays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
† Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	8.50	12.00	2.30	6.00	Shatàukok...dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shatàukok ...arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling ...arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
42

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(Ex Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works).

A1., A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley Codes Used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers Manufacturers of Centrafio Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom... ...	77 „	53 „	93 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ...	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Powder	7,700 tons	12,000 tons	16,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel	363 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 „ 0 „
Depth of Water or Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 0 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [64

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road) ... $22.00 per ton.
„ „ Bowen Road and Lower Levels and Kowloon ... $21.00 per ton.

TERMS:—CASH WITH ORDER.

(CHEQUES PAYABLE TO "KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION").

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
HEAD OFFICE:—TIENTSIN.
AGENTS. DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG. [20

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—MACAO LINE

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—Daily at 8.00 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [46

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN"

Arrived Hongkong, on March 12th, 1921.

FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1921. [618

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"KHYBER"

Arrived Hongkong on Mar. 13th, 1921.

FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1921. [619

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 12th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after March 16th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before April 1st, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1921. [620

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440

WAR MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—

Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
„ Kelly & Walsh.
„ Moutrie.
„ Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
„ Hongkong Cricket Club.
„ Club Lusitano.
„ Engineers' Institute.
„ Victoria Recreation Club.
„ Kowloon Cricket Club.
„ Kowloon Bowling Club.
„ Peak Club.
„ Club de Recreio.
„ Craigengower Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [129

"TYNDAREUS"

FROM NORTH PACIFIC PORTS 15TH FEB., 1921
ARRIVED HONGKONG 13TH MARCH, 1921.

IN consequence of a FIRE which broke out in this SHIP'S CARGO. Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond and pay to the Undersigned a cash deposit on account of General Average expenses, before delivery of cargo can be granted.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
[617

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring."

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A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2a, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

72

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Customers are requested to apply for our Revised Price List which came into force on 1st March, 1921.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

53

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
HOTEL MANSIONS.:
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
AND THE
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
13]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephone on Each Floor.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Telephone No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
17]

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of

MRS. BLAIR.

[47

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention give to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of
WM. FARMER Proprietor
57

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Rds.

Tel. No. 5. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
TERMS MODERATE.

Special arrangement for families on application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietors.
67]

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAKUTA, SAIO, SHINNEW, KAWADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI, and OTUSARI.

Agents for SAKIT Coal.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KUBE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK and SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—IWASKISAL.

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—The Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

For particulars apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.
16 Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[62

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BASINGSTOKE.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

Mackintosh

and Co., Ltd.

Special 20% Reductions

For this week only

Jaeger All Wool Dressing Gowns.	Reg. $60.00 less 20%		$48.00
Jaeger All Wool Rugs.	Reg. from 14.00 to 120.00	,, ,,	
Grey Flannel Suits	Reg. 48.50	,, ,,	38.80
Grey Flannel Trousers	,, 17.50	,, ,,	14.00
A few sizes in Flannel Coats	,, 16.00	,, ,,	13.80
Viyella Wool Gloves	,, 4.00	,, ,,	3.20

Men who are contemplating travelling to Europe or America should take advantage of these extraordinarily low prices.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

[38

CLEARANCE SALE.

To make room for new and up-to-date goods.

We are holding a large stock of Reflex Cameras and Kodaks of every description, which must be sold within 14 days from March 10th, 1921, at a reduction of 20 per cent. cash only.

Inspection cordially invited.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vœux Road Central.

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SANITARY WASHABLE

HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to :—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

[19

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals

Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.

Y 8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chuzenji (Nikko) :— Lakeside Hotel
Kamakura :— Kaihin Hotel
Karuizawa :— Mikasa Hotel
Kobe :— Oriental Hotel, Tor Hotel
Kyoto :— Kyoto Hotel, Miyako Hotel
Matsushima :— Park Hotel
Miyajima :— Miyajima Hotel
Miyanoshita :— Fujiya Hotel
Nara :— Nara Hotel
Nikko :— Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel
Osaka :— Osaka Hotel
Shimonoseki :— San-yo Hotel
Shiraoka :— Daitokwan Hotel
Tokyo :— Imperial Hotel, Tokyo Station Hotel, Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel
Yokohama :— Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku :—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

Keijo (Seoul) :— Chosen Hotel
Fusan :— Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu :— Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun :— Yamato Hotel
Dairen :— Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura :— Yamato Hotel
Hotel (Mukden) :— Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur) :— Yamato Hotel

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THE PEACE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

A correspondent writing in the *N.-C. Daily News* says :—

I see from the last paragraph of the Trust Deed creating these valuable scholarships that the regulations concerning them are to be sent to the headmasters of all British public and private schools in China and Hongkong. I know next to nothing of schools in Hongkong but it is humiliating to have to admit that in Shanghai and North China generally there does not seem to be a single British school capable of undertaking the preparation of lads up to the scholarship standard—matriculation at Hongkong University.

Of British schools, there is the Cathedral School in Shanghai, where the standard reached by older pupils is far short of the required standard, the pupils themselves leaving long before the age contemplated in the Trust. The Weihaiwei School, it seems, is a preparatory school rejecting, as a rule, pupils over 14. The new school at Kuling is also for young pupils as is the small school at Peking. There is, of course, the much larger school at Chefoo, but though the majority of its pupils are British it is owned by an *international* missionary society and is mainly concerned with the education of children of members of the China Inland Mission. In this school, too, I am told, boys must leave before they are 17. (Candidates for the new scholarships are eligible up to the age of 19!).

Hence we have an extraordinary situation—there is no British school in North China, and, possibly, not in Hongkong, capable of preparing candidates for the very valuable scholarships that are now being put before British boys in China.

The situation seems to point a moral. He who runs may read, and the remedy is sufficiently obvious not to require further emphasis.

REDUCTION IN WAGES IN SINGAPORE.

We are informed (says the *Straits Times*) that the Singapore Harbour Board and the engineering firms of the town have resolved to make a reduction in the present rate of wages paid to labour, other than clerical, from the 15th inst. Some time ago, when the value of the Hongkong dollar was high, and artisans who were remitting money there complained, a fifty per cent. increase of wages was granted. Now that the Hongkong dollar has dropped it has been decided to take twenty per cent. off that increase, so that wages will still be thirty per cent. above the old rate. It has been wrongly stated elsewhere that the intention was to cut the present rate of wages by twenty to fifty per cent.

MALAKOFF RUBBER CO.

THE APPROPRIATION OF THE YEAR'S PROFIT.

The eleventh report of the directors to the shareholders in the Malakoff Rubber Company for the year ended December 31st, 1920, states that the net profit for the year, after making full provisions for depreciation, and for income-tax of $17,179.32, amounted to $127,063.16, to which has to be added $41,027.42 brought forward from last account, making a total of $168 090.58, and that an interim dividend of 5 per cent. absorbing $50,000, was paid in September last, leaving a balance of $118,090.58 available for distribution. The directors recommend that this sum be appropriated in the following manner :—Transfer to general reserve account $50,000, transfer to depreciation on investments account $22,500, carried forward to next account $45,590.58.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated March 1st, state :—

There is no change to report in our market since our last letter. Except a few thousand tons of rice sold to Japan and Europe, and some lots to the Philippines, there is no important transaction to mention. Prices are about the same, with a downward tendency.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to February 28th is 151,438 tons against 153,737 tons in 1920.

We quote to-day :—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong $4.40 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for March shipment.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 50, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting, glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT. [562

THE P. & O. MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

EARLY RESUMPTION EXPECTED.

The Peninsular and Oriental Line are at present building at Home in various shipyards several new ships.

The mail and passenger service to Australia will be resumed in full on the completion of the ships now being built. The mail services to India and China will also be resumed on a better scale now when the new tonnage has been released from the yards.

The eight steamers taken over recently from H.M. Government, viz., the Peshawar, Lahore, Nagpore, Alipore, Jeypore, Kidderpore, Euston and Redcar, are all in commission.

The refrigeration of the Peshawar, which had to be postponed owing to labour difficulties until the ship had made a round voyage, has now been completed.

The large passenger and mail steamer building at Messrs. Cammel, Laird's yard at Birkenhead, is making slow progress, and it is not likely that she will be delivered until after the end of this year.

The five ships of the "B" class, contracted for with Harland and Wolff for the Company's Australian emigrant and cargo business, are progressing. The Ballarat has already been launched and is excepted to be delivered early this year.

The mail and passenger steamers the Narkunda and Nalderra, which have already called at Colombo, have made voyage to Bombay and Australia, and have proved very popular ships.

The Assaye now remains under full requisition to the Government. This vessel has now been over six consecutive years in Government service.

The Morea, Malwa, Mantua, China and Caledonia have all been refitted after their lengthy war service and are again in commission. The Egypt and Macedonia are being refitted, but the Isis has been sold.

The Ballarat, Balranald, Baradine, Barrabool, and the Bendigo, vessels of 13,800 tons, are being built for the Australia, *viâ* Cape, service. The Maloja, Mirzapore (6,500), Moldavia and Mongolia (15,800), and Mooltan are being built for the other service *viâ* Colombo.

The Maloja and Mooltan are vessels of 20,700 tons, and will be the biggest P. & O. steamers to call at Colombo, while they will rank second to the Amerika.—*Times of Ceylon.*

P. & O. STEWARDS.

REPLY TO LORD INCHCAPE.

Writing to the *Times* of the 31st January, "Purser" says: A letter appears in your issue of the 27th instant, signed by Lord Inchcape, in which he deprecates the condition into which the stewards of the ships have now fallen, so far as concerns their work, honesty, wages, etc. He draws a truly lamentable picture of the present state of affairs at sea. One cannot help wondering if his lordship, whilst he was writing his exposition of the present crisis, pondered for a moment as to the why and the wherefore of the present deplorable conditions—if he did he would not have far to seek for an answer to the problem, for British shipowner and ship managers have themselves to thank for the present rotten state of affairs. Will you allow the writer—who has served 40 years at sea—to say a word on behalf of the much-maligned stewards?

In the passenger vessels of the P. & O. Company the stewards commenced work at 5 o'clock in the morning and with a full complement of passengers did not finish work until 9 or 10 p.m.—17 hours work per day—if they obtained an hour's rest in the afternoon they were lucky. For the greater part of the voyage the vessel was in the tropics, and the misery of a steward's life during a hot passage down the Red Sea beggars description. For this 17 hours work a days a steward was paid about £3 per month and boys 10s. The writer in all his experience has never met more decent, law abiding, honester, or more able men at their work than these stewards of London vessels of 10 or 15 years ago. The accommodation for these men was wretched in the extreme—although up to Board of Trade requirements they were berthed in the lower forepeak of the ship, a place that could not possibly be used for any other purpose; it was ill ventilated—stuffy is no name for the atmosphere—and was known as the "Glory Hole"; one certainly would not keep a dog, or even a parrot in it, but still it was good enough for stewards. Had men in Lord Inchcape's position been a little broad-minded, possessed some foresight, coupled with a little of the milk of human kindness and a small amount of human sympathy for their *employés*, the probability is that the present wretched conditions would never have arisen, or would, anyhow, have been postponed for a considerable time. In the hunt for big dividends the human element was cast aside. "'Twas ever thus." Now the stewards are getting a bit back, and can one wonder if they do so? The officers and engineers of the vessels were in like manner driven into unions, and received no consideration until they struck. If they had not struck the chief officer would still be a bloated aristocrat on £10 per month, and the chief engineer ditto on £20.

INDIAN COAL SITUATION.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi on February 17th, Sir George Barnes said that, owing to the comparative cheapness of Indian coal and the difficulty of obtaining supplies at foreign ports, steamers leaving Indian ports during the last few months of last year were bunkered more liberally than formerly. They bunkered right up to the port of final destination and sometimes for a part of the return journey. At the end of last year it became known that the demand for coal in India exceeded the available supplies and as one method of reducing pressure on the coal supplies it was decided to restrict the bunkers.

GOLF NOTES.

[BY ZODIAC.]

Our local golf humorists have made it extraordinarily difficult for me to take up my pen this week, for fear of giving them an opening for further humour at my expense. The Poem to Chloe, by E.W.H., was most amusing, but his insinuation that my notes are one long grouse, has prevented me from writing what I really want to this week. Our local "Charivaria" burlesqued my notes so successfully that more than one of my Scottish friends, who unfortunately lack the sense of humour, accused me of dollar grabbing by repeating my remarks under another *nom de plume*! So altogether I have had a most trying week and at the present moment I am sitting in my shirt sleeves with a wet towel round my head, endeavouring to cause my brain to work as it has never worked before!

Mr. A. E. Ashton qualified for the Captain's Cup, during the week end of 5/7 inst, with the excellent score of 90—16=74 net. I presume the handicapping Committee will be on his track, if they have not already been.

Everyone is praising the Greens Committee for top dressing the greens at Fanling with sand. It has made the game 50 per cent. more enjoyable; but I trust they will bear in mind that one covering of sand is not going to make the greens what they should be. They will be wise if they put another covering on when the courses are closed. Although the sand makes putting easier, this is not the premier idea; it is to give a nice "springy" bottom to the turf and to make the grass finer, which in time will be the means of creating good greens on which one can putt with confidence without the aid of the sand. Unfortunately there is no such thing as turf at Fanling, and so it must be made; there is only one way to make it and that is by top dressing the whole course with turf and sand. It is an expensive item, but if the committee adopt the "penny-wise-pound-foolish" principle the club will always have heavy expenses to bear. As long as Hongkong is a British Colony, the Golf Club is assured of a large membership and the committee should have no qualms about spending money as long as it is spent on the improvement of the courses.

The committee are arranging a programme for the Easter meeting, but so far no details are available for publication. There is almost certain to be a mixed foursome competition on one of the days over the new course, and I hope this early warning will give ample time for would-be competitors to find partners. Too many ladies fight shy of competitions, which is a great pity. Competitions tend to improve the standard of golf. This reminds me that for the last qualifying round for the lady Captain's Cup, there were, I believe, only two returns, Mrs. Winslow's being the best. The next qualifying round is on March 29th over the old course at Fanling, and it is to be hoped that the ladies will show more enthusiasm than heretofore.

Ladies can only obtain a handicap by returning three cards over the old course at Fanling. This is where the Ladies' Committee have made a great mistake. The standard of ladies' golf in the Colony is poor and the majority are beginners, who find the old course too long and tiring; also many of them only visit Fanling on Sundays, when they are not permitted to play over the old course. Consequently they will not try to obtain a handicap, and the numbers entering for competitions will continue to be small. To obtain a handicap under the Ladies' Golf Union regulations it is necessary to play over the old course as this is the only one for which the L.G.U. have assessed the scratch score, which incidentally is 78. There are very few ladies in the Colony who wish to have a L.G.U. handicap, as it is no use to them out here, and I am sure that if local handicaps were given for returns on the new course, and all ladies' competitions were held on this course, there would be many more entries, which is what is wanted.

I called attention in my last paragraph to the poor standard of ladies' golf in Hongkong, but the men's is very little better. By this I do not mean that we have no good players, but, considering the large number of members, the percentage of bad players is very pronounced. This, of course, is due to a great extent to the fact that there is no professional available to give lessons. On the other hand there are two Chinese "boys" in the caddy master's shop at Happy Valley whose talent is not utilised to any appreciable extent. Both boys have a good style and are capable of teaching. It would be a great asset if the committee announced this fact, stating the charges for lessons, also when and where lessons can be given.

I have often wondered why Golf Clubs do not have a large looking glass in some secluded spot adjacent the Club-house, where members could practice and at the same time see themselves as other see them. Why shouldn't the R.H.K. Golf Club be enterprising and give it a trial? It is an excellent way of detecting one's mistakes. I doubt not that some players would receive a great shock if they performed in front of the glass as they do on the links; but it would be to their benefit!

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S TOURNAMENT PLAY.

Open Championship Singles.—Major C. Willson beat M. D. C. Sandberg, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1. M. W. Lo beat Ng Sze-kwong, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Open Championship Doubles.—Major Greenaway and Capt. C. Olliver beat J. Rodger, Junr., and G. S. Rodger, 6-2, 8-6, 6-1.

Club Championship.—H. W. Sassoon beat K. W. Lane (no score available); A. W. Raworth beat J. S. Jennings, 4-1, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

"Singles" Handicap "B."—Lieut. C. H. Larkcom beat H. Greenwood, 6-2, 6-0.

Handicap Doubles.—A. H. Crook and A. D. Ball beat Major H. M. Edwards and Major Timmis, 6-0, 6-2. T. H. King and C. Blaker beat J. W. Alabaster and G. W. Sewell, 6-0, 8-6.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Col. L. Humphrey and Mrs. Timmis beat Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees and Mrs. Bowen-Smith, 6-0, 6-3.

BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kom Tong handicap tournament, at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, R. Thomas (—175) beat T. B. Golding (—300). Scores :—250—92, respectively.

E. Guimaraes (—200) beat W. E. Wilson (—50). Scores :—250—146, respectively.

To-day's match :—E. Guimaraes v. J. B. Wilson.

GIGANTIC CARGO THIEVING

SPECIAL DETECTIVES ENGAGED.

Lord Inchcape's letter to the newspapers concerning the great depression in shipping business, in which he asserted that the thieving that went on at the sea docks was beyond anything in history, has revived attention to the serious pilfering of overseas cargoes, which is estimated to cause a loss in London of over £3,000,000 yearly. A representative of the Australian Press Association has been informed by ship-owners in the Australian trade that the losses through thieving frequently amount to £2,000 per ship per voyage. One company recently has shown pilfering losses at the rate of £250,000 per annum, and owners are unable to allocate the chief leakage between the shipping houses, packers, railways, British dockers and Australian wharf labourers. They point out that pilfering by the crews is negligible, and can be easily distinguished from the expert methods used by thieves prior to shipment of goods, by which repacked pilfered cases cannot be detected.

London ship-owners, in view of the heavy claims on account of stolen cargo, recently established, at a cost of £35,000 per annum a special force of plain clothes police to work on the London docks. The members of this force belong to the port police, but ship-owners pay the entire cost of their special work aboard ship.

Mr. H. Gosling, president of the Transport Workers' Federation, approved the scheme prior to its inauguration, declaring that the union welcomed any project to remove the stigma of wholesale thieving from the docks.

The force is not expected to begin to show results immediately, but already increasing prosecutions for cargo pilfering are being laid, promising success. The dockers have raised no difficulties.

Australian owners are gratified that the overseas committee has adopted a similar scheme at Australian ports.

At the Old Bailey police court, a stevedore was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour for pilfering from a Cunard liner in the Thames. Two ship's firemen were sentenced to four months' and a third to six months' imprisonment on a charge of receiving. It is stated that the Cunard company's losses through pilferage on the Black Sea service during the last twelve months have been over £20,000.

The Cup presented by Miss Healing for competition amongst the ladies, will be played for against Bogey over the old course at Fanling, on March 22nd. Mention of Miss Healing's name calls to my mind the fact, that her name already appears on the board in the Ladies' Clubhouse, as winner of the Championship, but I have not yet seen Mr. R. L. D. Wodehouse's name in the Men's Clubhouse as winner of the Men's Championship!

There is one thing I would like to bring to the committee's notice about the tiffin list, which is put up in the Hongkong Club. There is only one column, and this I take it is for tiffins required in the Men's Club-house, so if the catering department wish to know the exact number required in each Club-house, it would be convenient, for married men, at least, if there were two columns on the list.

Here is a hint for players who are "slicing" or "pulling" their shots. Draw a broad arrow in the mind's eye, on the ground, facing the direction the ball is desired to travel. With the ball resting on the point of the arrow, take up a stance parallel to the shaft of the arrow; and when bringing the club through, follow this line with the hands until the ball is struck. If the hands follow the line of the near arrow a pull will result, if the far arrow then a slice will result.

DEATH OF MR. E. J. NORONHA

LARGE ATTENDED FUNERAL TO-DAY.

General regret will be felt in the Colony at the death, late on Sunday night, of that genial personality and able business man and citizen, Mr. E. J. Noronha, managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Noronha & Company, Government printers.

Mr. Noronha was apparently in his usual health within a week of his death. On the previous Sunday he took part in the reception to welcome the 20 Roman Catholic Bishops meeting in conference in the Colony. On Wednesday last Mr. Noronha was being congratulated by his friends on the attainment of his 39th birthday, and on the following day he was stricken with sudden illness which was diagnosed as appendicular trouble. He was removed to the French Convent Hospital, where an operation was performed for appendicitis and peritonitis. He appeared to be making satisfactory progress on the two following days, but early on Sunday morning grave symptoms developed, and in spite of all that doctors and nurses could do the patient succumbed at 11.45 p.m.

Mr. Eduardo José Noronha was a leading member of the Portuguese community and has resided in Hongkong for the greater part of his life. He received his early education at St. Joseph's College; later his parents removed to Singapore and Mr. Noronha served his apprenticeship to the printing business in Manila. Returning to Hongkong he joined the form of Messrs. Noronha & Co., established by his grandfather, and soon became the managing partner.

Mr. Noronha took a great interest in the development of Kowloon and was an active spirit in the Kowloon Residents' Association. Only a few weeks ago he was reviewing with pride the achievements of that body in developing a public spirit and securing improvements in that district. He also had a reputation as one who did many acts of beneficence in an unostentatious way. Mr. Noronha was president of the Club de Recreio, Kowloon, and to-night the members of the Club and the Portuguese community generally will meet for the purpose of deciding upon the provision of a suitable memorial of a useful and public-spirited career. Mr. Noronha was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1916; another public position he held was that of Consul to Guatemala. He was a keen supporter of local schools.

Mr. Noronha leaves a widow and nine children, and general sympathy will be felt with the family at his untimely death.

THE FUNERAL.

The last rites, which took place yesterday afternoon, afforded a remarkable demonstration of the respect which all classes of the community had for Mr. Noronha. H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs sent a message of condolence, in which they said that by the death of Mr. Noronha not only the Portuguese community but the Colony at large suffered a great loss. The Governor of Macao has sent a message of sympathy, through the Club de Recreio.

The pupils of St. Joseph's College lined the road on the way to the Cemetery, and the scholars of the Italian and French Convent Schools, in charge of the Sisters, similarly lined the route from the Cemetery gates to the Chapel.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni conducted the funeral service, assisted by Rev. Fr. Robert, of the French Mission, Fr. Noval, of the Spanish Procuration, Fr. G. M. Spada, of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, and Fr. D. Page.

In addition to a large number of residents, who came to pay a last tribute of respect, many public institutions were represented. These included the Hongkong Government, the Hongkong University, members of the Committee of St. Joseph's College and of the Old Boys' Association, the Portuguese Mutual Aid Association, the Club de Recreio, and the Kowloon Residents' Association.

The following were amongst those present at the graveside:—Dr. N. Tecsdale Mackintosh (Registrar of Hongkong University), Mr. C. de Albuquerque e Castro (Portuguese Consul, who also represented the Governor of Macao), Mr. S. B. B. McElderry and Mr. W. G. Fitzgibbon, Lt.-Col. Bowen, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Capt. Wheeler, Messrs. B. L. Frost, W. Jackson, T. Petrie, B. Wylie, A. Hicks, L. Barter, G. H. May, A. H. M. Silva, C. J. Rowe, A. Morton, J. P. Braga, C. Assumpcao, G. Britto, J. Osmund, Choy Po Sien, G. P. de Martin, T. W. Robertson, R. Packham, A. A. Botelho, D. O. de Silva, J. M. S. Silva,

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

J. A. Barradas, P. M. N. de Silva, R. H. Kotewall, G. Curry, E. V. M. R. de Souza, F. M. L. Soares, A. Fothergill, H. A. Lammert, C. H. Lyson, H. Taylor, C. D. da Roza, F. Ellis, P. Botelho, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, A. Soares, C. F. de Carvalho, C. A. da Roza, F. de Graca, Dr. Carvalho and many others.

A great number of wreaths were sent by private individuals. There were also wreaths from H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, H.E. the Governor of Macao and Lady Correa da Silva, from the University of Hongkong, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and from the following institutions and firms:—The Committee of "The Rock," the staff of Mr. J. P. Braga's Printing Office, the composing, printing, book-binding and office staffs of Messrs. Noronha & Co., the local newspaper offices, the Hongkong Printing Press, the Catholic Union Club, the Club de Recreio, members of the Juvenile Society, the Kowloon Residents' Association, the Associacio Portugueza de Socorro Muttios, the St. Joseph's Troop of Boys Scouts, the Manager and staff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthew, the Sincere Co., and others.

AN IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY.

EFFECT OF FUNGUS DISEASES ON CROP PRODUCTION.

The Colonial Secretary forwards to us the following statement received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the establishment of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology:—

The Imperial Bureau of Mycology is the outcome of a proposal unanimously adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1918 that a central organisation should be established for the encouragement and co-ordination of work throughout the Empire on the diseases of plants caused by fungi, in relation to agriculture. The Committee of Management consists of some of the foremost biologists in the country, with Viscount Harcourt as their Chairman, and includes the following members:—Professor I. Bayley Balfour, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., Professor V. H. Blackman, F.R.S., Professor F. O. Bower, F.R.S., Mr. A. D. Cotton, F.L.S., Professor H. H. Dixon, F.R.S., Professor J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., Captain A. W. Hill, F.L.S., Professor W. H. Lang, F.R.S., Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. Murray, Mr. G. H. Pethybridge, B.Sc., Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S., Mr. H. N. Ridley, C.M.G., F.R.S., Professor R. A. Robertson, F.R.S.E., Sir A. E. Shipley, F.R.S., Professor W. Somerville, F.R.S., and Dr. H. W. T. Wager, F.R.S.

Dr. E. J. Butler, late Imperial Mycologist, Director of the Research Institute, Pusa, and Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, has been appointed Director and has started work at the headquarters of the Bureau, No. 17, Kew Green, Kew; this site has the advantage of proximity to the fine library and collections of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, with the Director and staff of which the Bureau will work in co-operation.

The funds of the Bureau are entirely provided by contributions from the various self-governing Dominions, India, Egypt and the Soudan, and the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates. It will work broadly on the lines of the existing Imperial Bureau of Entomology at South Kensington, and will aim at doing for the other great class of destructive agencies in agriculture, namely the diseases and blights of plants caused by fungi, what the older Bureau has so successfully done in regard to injurious insects. It will be a central agency for the accumulation and distribution of information and for the identification of specimens sent in from all parts of the Empire. It is proposed to issue, as soon as funds permit, a periodical journal through which those interested in mycological work in regard to agriculture will be kept informed of progress elsewhere. There are at present over fifty officials engaged in this work in the overseas parts of the Empire, while the number of agriculturists, planters and the like practically interested is legion.

The effect of fungus diseases in reducing crop production is great beyond calculation. A Canadian scientist has estimated the loss caused by rust in wheat in the prairie region of Canada in 1917 at 100,000,000 bushels, representing a value of between £25,000,000 and £50,000,000. For the same year the loss in the five chief cereals in the United States exceeded 40,000,000 bushels. The effect of this on the provisioning of the world may be easily imagined.

With reference to the effort which is being made to get special legislation for China enacted, so as to place American companies on the same footing as British *companies in China, a report recently* received in Shanghai from the special representatives of the American Chambers of Commerce in China states that the chief difficulties have been in making the members of Congress, and especially the leaders, realize the unique importance of extraterritorial conditions in China and that a special Act of Congress is required to bring relief to American merchants here. Practically every American Chamber of Commerce outside of the United States is clamouring for relief from income taxes and excess profits taxes and this has handicapped the representatives because many members of Congress and the officials of the Treasury Department consider there should be general legislation to assist all American business abroad instead of special legislation affecting American merchants in China only.

LOCAL RICE MERCHANT'S ACTION.

A SETTLEMENT REACHED BY THE PARTIES.

JUDGMENT ENTERED FOR THE PLAINTIFFS

As neither judge nor counsel were in Court at the usual time of commencing, yesterday, it was evident that negotiations were in progress between the parties to the action in which the Sing Cheong firm sued J. Osawa & Co., in the Supreme Court for $11,000, in respect of a rice contract.

When the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) took his seat, it was announced that a settlement had been reached.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., counsel for the defendants, said he was happy to be able to inform his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties in the action.

His Lordship: A final settlement?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, my Lord. The terms are that the defendants are to pay the plaintiffs, before one o'clock to-day, the sum of $13,175, such sum to include the fees of counsel and the costs of the other side; also the payment of fees to the special jury. This is an inclusive sum.

His Lordship: The terms of the settlement will be entered.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the plaintiffs, mentioned that the claim only amounted to $11,000 and the rest of the sum was made up of fees costs. He apologised to the special jury that they had been kept waiting beyond the usual time of opening the Court without being told that the endeavour to reach a settlement was the cause of the delay.

The Acting Chief Justice I am sure the jury will be very glad that a settlement has been reached.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S COMPRADORE.

FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES ALLEGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a case in which charges of forgery and false pretences are preferred against a ship's compradore was mentioned.

The defendant, Sham Lai Sang, was charged with forging or altering, or offering, knowing the same to be forged, an accountable receipt for money, or other security for the payment of money, with intent to defraud. The document was described as one purporting to be a receipt by the Holland Pacific Trading Co. for a sum of $5,000 deposited for goods.

There was a second charge that the defendant did, by false pretences, attempt to obtain from the complainant (Jan Hendrik van Gewnep Luhrs) and the Holland Pacific Trading Co., of Hongkong, the sum of $1,650 with intent to defraud.

The defendant, who was given a position outside the dock, was represented by Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the complainant.

It was intimated that an adjournment was required until the next day, before the case could be opened, but in the meantime evidence as to character was given on behalf of the defendant by a witness about to proceed to sea. This was Mr. E. R. M. Merrett, second officer of the s.s. *Tat Shing*, who said that the defendant was formerly third compradore of the s.s. *Kwai Sang* (on which the witness was third officer two years ago). Both ships belonged to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. The witness said the defendant gave every satisfaction in his position of third compradore and left of his own accord.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM CASTLE PEAK.

TEMPLE WATCHMAN DEAD: ANOTHER WOUNDED.

On Sunday morning the dead body of a male Chinese was found lying in a pool of blood on a footpath leading to the Tinlau Temple at Castle Peak Bay. The corpse bore several knife wounds, and there were indications of a struggle. Tracks led into the interior of the temple where the police found a man in a semi-conscious condition bleeding freely from several cuts on the legs and arms.

This man stated that he and the deceased were in charge of the temple. About 5 a.m. on Sunday he was awakened by some one slashing him with a knife. He struggled with his assailant. The noise of the scuffle aroused the deceased who was coming to his assistance when the assailant jumped down from the cock-loft and grappled with him. The men struggled violently together, the intruder gradually driving the deceased towards the door of the temple. What happened in the open witness did not know. He was so badly wounded that he could not offer the deceased any assistance or even summon help for himself. He had lain helpless for nearly two hours before he was discovered by the police. The man's injuries are not serious but he is very weak from loss of blood.

WEDDING IN SHANGHAI.

LAW—TIPPIN.

A very pretty wedding took place last week at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, the contracting parties being Mr. Ian Sandeman Law of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Miss Constance Nellie Tippin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tippin, of Shanghai. The bride wore a simple white crepe de chine gown embroidered in pearls with a spray of orange blossom, with court train of georgette finished off with orange blossom. She had a magnificent veil of Honiton lace, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, and a wreath of orange blossom and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, the Misses Lily and Florrie Tippin (sisters of the bride) who were gowned in pale yellow crepe de chine, embroidered in silk and pearls with hats of yellow silk net, and Misses Easter Fraser and Dorris Tippin (also a sister of the bride) who wore dainty yellow satin frocks, with over skirts of silk net, and gold wreaths. The bride's mother was dressed in grey crepe de chine with hat to match. After spending the honeymoon in Peking they will go to Chefoo to take up their residence there.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

On Saturday a motor car overturned a ricksha in Queen's Road East. The fare was thrown out but sustained no injuries beyond a shaking. The ricksha was badly smashed.

On Sunday, a Chinese was knocked down and badly hurt by a motor car, in Queen's Road West. He is in hospital, in a serious condition.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have bought the whole stock of the China Motors, Ltd., who own the "Star" and "Eastern" Garages, and are purchasing thirty new cars for hire.

On account of his poverty, reports a northern contemporary, Viscount Tseng Kun, a Manchu nobleman, living in Nanshenjen Street, Peking, has sold his 13-year-old daughter for $40, to be a slave-girl.

A Japanese paper states that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will probably purchase the *Cap Finisterre* to fill the gap caused by the loss of the *Chiyo Maru* some years ago near Hongkong, and that Captain S. Togo is to have the command.

A Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information has been established. It is under the direction of Mr. Ma Kou Chi and Mr. W. H. Donald. Bulletins are issued by the bureau giving useful information of Chinese railways, trade and industry.

Arrangements are being made at Shanghai for the establishment of a special Court for dealing with infractions of traffic regulations. The numbers of such cases which now come before the Mixed Court make such a step very desirable in order that other cases in the Mixed Court may be more promptly dealt with.

The residence of His Honour Mr. Skinner Turner, Acting Chief Judge of H.M. Court for China, was entered by a burglar last week who stole two gold watches and a sum of about $50. The residences of Mr. E. C. Pearce, taipan of Ilbert & Co., and Mr. Duncan McNeill, the well-known barrister, were visited the same night—possibly by the same man.

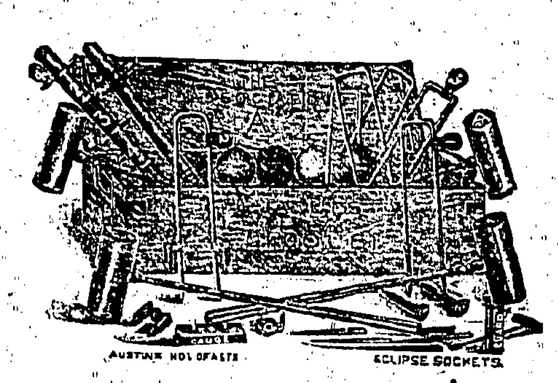
The mint at Yunnanfu is rather remarkable, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, in that it is the only mint in China, that mints gold coins. Tang Chi-yao, who till recently was Governor, ordered the minting of a ten-dollar gold coin, which is about the size of a sovereign, and declared that it be accepted, with penalties for refusal, as the equivalent of ten Chinese dollars. It was recently, and probably is still, in common use in the province.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE EVERY REQUISITE FOR

INDOOR & OUTDOOR GAMES

CROQUET & BADMINTON SETS.



SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.

JAQUES' PING-PONG SETS & BALLS. | SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS & DUMBBELLS.

TAYLOR'S LAWN BOWLS.

15

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, ½ and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG. 197

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

84

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

TRAVELLING TRUNKS

have just arrived and are now on show at COMPETITIVE PRICES.

WARDROBE TRUNKS, SUIT CASES AND BAGS, HOLDALLS, SOILED LINEN BAGS, GENTLEMEN'S HAT CASES, TRAVELLING RUGS.

SEE WINDOW

1187

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1921, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1921. [625

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1921, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Applicants for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 15th 1921. [626

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1921, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any general business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1921 [627

S.S. "MIN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP & LA PALLICE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 19th Mar., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd Mar., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on SATURDAY the 19th Mar., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1921. [628

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"IDOMENEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th Mar.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1921. 629

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAWERS"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 19th Mar., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th Mar., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th Mar., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1921. [630

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL.

AOS amigos do falecido Eduardo José de Noronha e a todos os membros da comunidade Portugueza, eu peço o favor de comparecer hoje, 15 do corrente, pelas 6,30 da tarde, no Club de Recreio, em Kowloon.

Consulado de Portugal em Hongkong, 14 de Março de 1921.

CERVEIRA DE ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO,
Consul-General de Portugal.

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TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., MAY 18TH, 1921, and then opened for furnishing coal for Manila, P.I.; Manila, Nagasaki, Miike, Japan, or other ports convenient to trade routes between Manila, P.I., Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory and San Francisco, Cal. Further information on application. [624

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

Next Tournament,
MING YUEN GARDENS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH.
MAIN EVENT:
Welterweight Championship.
"Sky" KERRISON v. Seaman CODLINGS
(holder). (Runner up Fleet Championship 1920).

Booking at MOUTRIE's: Monday, 21st, Members only (on production of current membership cards).
TUESDAY to THURSDAY, 22nd to 24th, General Public.

SPECIAL TRAMS WILL BE RUN. [631

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public that the Firms of Messrs. FOOK LEE & COMPANY and the Hongkong Branch of THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY have been amalgamated, and, in the future, business will be carried on by THOS. W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, LIMITED. [608

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invites TENDERS for an Oil Driven FIRE PUMP, and/or Steam Driven Fire Pump, specifications for which can be obtained on application to

THE SECRETARY,
SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Canton, March 10th, 1921. 614

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from British Subjects for the post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE on the British Concession, Shameen, the salary being HK$400 per month, with quarters, coal and light provided. The duties of this post would include the Superintendence of Works, such as Fire Engine, Water Plant, Roads, etc. Preference will be given to applicants who have served with His Majesty's Forces, and applications must be sent in writing accompanied by references, etc. to

THE SECRETARY,
SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Canton, March 11th, 1921. 615

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD HONGKONG.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are requested to attend a SPECIAL GENERAL COMBINED MEETING at the Guild Offices on TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1921, at 5.45 P.M.

A full attendance is essential.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C.
W. E. KIRBY.
Asst. Secretary, C.C.O.G.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE following Resolution was proposed and passed unanimously at the Meeting of Members held on 2nd March.

"That the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB be wound up and that the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB take over all Assets and Liabilities of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB."

A MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB will be held at the Office of the Jockey Club, in Hongkong Club Annexe, at 12.50 P.M., on FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH, for the purpose of confirming the above resolution. [578

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18TH MARCH, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 15th March, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1921. [572

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P., Q., AD., AP., AW., BF., BO., BR., BV.

WANTED.—Post required as NURSERY-GOVERNESS or companion with family travelling to Canada, or to England *via* America—Apply Box CB, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 23

FOR SALE.—BLEACHED CALICO. Fine quality. 33 inches wide x 40 yards long. Price $14.00 per piece. Cash with order.

MADAPOLAM. Suitable for lingerie. 36 inches wide x 12 yards long. Price $10.00 per piece. Cash with order. Apply ALEX. ROSS & CO., 25, Des Vœux Rd. Central. [23

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).

Apply to—
"A. B.,"
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
[134

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vœux Road Central, Top Floor.

Apply to— ROOM No. 1.
[131

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.

Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
[588

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wongneichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central.
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REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1921.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE.

AT the request of Numerous Patrons, A FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE will be held on the above date.

Table Reservations can be made at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Telephone No. 32) or direct to REPULSE BAY HOTEL (Telephones Nos. 881 and 807). [580

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19TH, MARCH, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921. [552

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 24TH MARCH, 1921, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1921, until THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 11th, 1921. [611

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 29th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 7th, 1921. 585

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 30TH MARCH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th March, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. 603

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—delightful to the palate, mellow, and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful and agreeable; an aid to digestion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

[11

BIRTHS.

BERENTS.—At Shanghai, on March 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. BERENTS, a son.

FOWLER.—At Shanghai, on March 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. PERCY FOWLER, a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAW—TIPPIN.—At Shanghai, on March 9th, IAN SANDEMAN LAW, second son of the late William Law, of Colombo, and Mrs. Law, of Woking, Surrey, to CONSTANCE NELLIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tippin, of No. 73, Avenue Road, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

LAW.—At the Naval Hospital, Weihaiwei, on March 8th, WILLIAM MOWAT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Law, aged 12 years.

LICHINSKY.—At Shanghai, on March 7th, REBECCA, wife of David Lichinsky.

REMEDIOS.—At Shanghai, on March 7th, GUILHERNIE, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. dos Remedios.

REUS.—At Shanghai, on March 8th, JACOBA HENDRIKA, the beloved only child of J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands, aged 12 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15TH, 1921.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

SOME very strong observations are made by the Commissioner of Police at Shanghai on the traffic in opium in his review of events in the Settlement last year. He remarks that the quantity of opium seized by the Police and Customs in Shanghai alone—a very small percentage of what actually finds its way in—shows how futile are the efforts made to suppress the evil. "China, who first advocated its suppression, has displayed the utmost laxity in the supervision of poppy cultivation and the manufacture of the drug. . . . At present the efforts made to suppress opium are a pure farce." Mr. McEUEN goes on to to say that "so far as Shanghai is concerned it is safe to say that the smuggling of opium has led to an alarming increase in extortion, corruption, bribery and all manner of ill practices of this nature, and makes one at times almost lament the days when opium was not a contraband article. There are no half measures possible in the matter—either opium should be licensed once again or its total prohibition, especially its cultivation, should be insisted upon in such a way that the drug would be unobtainable except for medicinal purposes. And there are no two opinions as to which is the correct view."

It happens that the annual meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking practically synchronised with the publication of the Shanghai Municipal Report, and we have turned with interest to the annual report of the Association to learn whether its views have anything in common with those of the Police Commissioner of Shanghai. The Anti-Opium Association admit the reactionary cultivation in five provinces, as well as in Manchuria, "recreating a domestic trade with accompanying spread of the vicious narcotic habit." The Association reports also that there is a large illicit importation of opium into China. It comes in various ways: it comes across the Burmese border; it is smuggled through the large ports open to steam communications; it is imported by junks at many smaller ports where no Customs barriers exist; it is smuggled over the Peking-Mukden railway; and it enters through the leased territory of Kwantung and Tsintao. The Association further reports that there are extensive imports of morphia, heroin, cocaine and similar drugs, often through the mails. The need of international action is emphasised and the report details what is being done to secure it. We are told in the report that "undoubtedly the desire to get rid of this curse is growing rapidly, and every year the movement strengthens, with specially marked progress during the last two years." The British, United States and Japanese Governments have all passed fresh Acts and Regulations greatly restricting liberty to produce and sell these noxious drugs. The Japanese Government has officially informed the Association that it has considered the representations made to it, and has decided that the opium monopolies at Kiaochow and the Leased Territory of Kwantung shall be abolished at the end of the present fiscal year, the 31st March, 1921. The League of Nations has appointed a Committee to deal with the question, and an Advisory Committee has been formed, on which Sir JOHN JORDAN and Mrs. HAMILTON WRIGHT have been placed. The Association feels that it has a right to be proud of having taken a very active part in the movement that has brought about these very important results, but the Report goes on to say: "The conditions in China are very serious, and there is grave danger that foreign opium merchants, taking advantage of the excuse given them by the cultivation of poppy enforced by the military leaders in the provinces, will attempt to force the sale of foreign opium and of foreign preparations of morphia, heroin, cocaine and other narcotics, while supplies of these drugs, left in the hands of European Governments and merchants when the war ended, are being dumped in China. While the reactionary cultivation of poppy is much to be regretted, the Association has facts to prove that this mistaken policy is simply the independent action of provincial officials, mostly Tuchuns, who, by forcing cultivation, find means to pay their troops. Opium cultivation meets with the unswerving opposition of the Central Government, and the people generally are opposed to it. Unification of the country would undoubtedly lead to complete suppression. The action taken by Western Governments will cause a considerable diminution in the amount of drugs imported into China."

Allusion is made in the Report to the fact that the Chinese Government is spending several hundreds of thousands of taels annually in rewards for seizures of opium and other drugs, which are then burnt and thus represent a dead loss; and the suggestion is made that were the Chinese Government to place, say, Tls. 10,000 per annum at the disposal of the association it is not improbable that the smuggling of opium and other drugs could be suppressed with a few years! That is a matter of opinion, but it is apparent that what measure of success has been achieved in the suppression of the traffic in China is due more to the activities of the International Anti-Opium Association than to Chinese initiation. It is the Association and not the Chinese Government which "assumes the offensive," and which has "done its utmost" to bring the trade under the control of the League of Nations, which has now appointed a Commission to attend to the enforcement of the provisions of The Hague Convention. How the Commission will enforce them on China herself we have yet to learn; but that is one of the first things needing to be done. The only effective way of stopping the traffic is by suppressing the cultivation of the poppy, and, as the Police Commissioner at Shanghai says, insisting upon it in such a way that the drug would be unobtainable except for medicinal purposes. If the Central Government in China meets opium cultivation with "unswerving opposition," and the people generally are opposed to it, as the Anti-Opium Association says they are, the fact that opium is now being cultivated in five provinces of China as well as in Manchuria shows that the Central Government's "unswerving opposition" does not count for much. When the Association says that "unification of the country would undoubtedly lead to complete suppression" we fear this is more a pious hope than a sound conviction, unless "unification" carries with it the extinction of the Tuchun system and a very extensive disbandment of the troops which that system at present maintains. If China herself effectively suppressed the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium within her own territory she could make her appeal to foreign nations for identical action with far greater force.

"It will interest readers in Hongkong specially to know that the Board of the Association has telegraphed to the League of Nations, "indicating points of real importance, specially the necessity to limit the production of opium in India and bring about the termination of the opium monopolies in the Far East." We notice, too, that Bishop NORRIS, who is the President of the Association, "regretted to say that Hongkong allowed its monopoly to continue," and added that "this was one of the many things that require continued action on the part of the Association." We are not aware that the opium traffic in Hongkong is such an evil that the Association at Peking need expend any of its funds or its energies on Hongkong. For the present they might with advantage be devoted to suppressing the traffic in China itself, for this would serve to diminish the smuggling of opium into Hongkong. Officials of the Anti-Opium Association in Peking appear to view Hongkong as a base for smuggling opium into China, but we believe there is no warrant whatever for such a belief. Opium in Hongkong costs three times as much as opium can be bought for in China, and that alone is a sufficient bar to the smuggling of the drug out of the Colony; but it offers at the same time a great temptation to smuggle into the Colony. The constantly increasing price of opium in the Colony is gradually diminishing the consumption of the drug.

Mr. A. Macgowan, of Messrs. Bradley & Co.'s Swatow branch, returned from Home on the P. & O. *Khyber*.

Mr. Willis R. Peck, Chinese Secretary to the American Legation at Peking, is visiting Hongkong on a vacation until the end of this month.

Following an illness of only three days Miss Tatiana Tiedemann, eldest daughter of former Russian Consul-General and Mrs. P. H. Tiedemann, of Tientsin, succumbed on March 5th to a virulent attack of scarlet-fever. The deceased girl, who was very popular in Tientsin, was 16 years of age.

Mr. Bryon Alexander of Vancouver, Canada, has on sale at Wm. Powell, Ltd., for three days his samples of Canadian furs. These furs are very choice Alaska Mink, Sable, White and Black Fox, also Mole. The Mink coats are of the finest quality and all these samples are less than half price.—ADVT.

The annual campaign for the current expenses of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. closed on Saturday evening with gratifying results. The sum of $29,150 was contributed in the three weeks' canvass, an amount nearly $5,000 in excess of that of last year. The membership of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. is now 3,300, or 700 more than a year ago.

In the Homuntin bungalow case the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) has found for the plaintiff and will give a formal judgment later. The question of costs is also reserved. It will be recalled that this was a case in which the Rev. Father Henriques sued Mr. G. T. Lam for compensation for damage to his property alleged to be due to the defendant's building operations.

The first Gymkhana meeting to be held this season, and the first to be run under the auspices of the Jockey Club, is announced for April 2nd. The programme contains seven events—Half-mile race, Gymkhana Stakes, Class Handicaps—A and B, Bending race in heats, One-mile race, and One-and-a-quarter miles race handicap. The prize money has been increased this year. The value of the Gymkhana Stakes Cup is $500; second prize, $200; and third, $100. For the last race on the card the prizes are $300, $150 and $75, and in four other races $250 is the first prize, $100 the second, and $75 the third.

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOYCOTT OF ALLIED GOODS.

SUGGESTION OF WURTEMBERG CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BERLIN, March 14th.

A message from Stuttgart says that anger at the new penalties has evoked a joint appeal from the Wurtemberg Chambers of Commerce arguing in favour of business men and the population boycotting British, French and Belgian merchandise until the objectionable measures have been revoked.

LOCK-OUT IN OCCUPIED DISTRICT.

PARIS, March 14th.

Manufacturers in Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Ruhrort, inspired by the Stinnes Group, have decided to declare a lock-out as a protest against the extended Allied occupation, aiming at the stoppage of production in the district.

FRENCH TO OPEN PUBLIC KITCHENS IN RHINELAND.

PARIS, March 11th.

The occupation of cities in Rhineland continues without any untoward incident. The decision of the French authorities to open popular kitchens for needy people has been gratefully received. Obviously the Prussian regime was unpopular with large sections of the population, especially the working class.—*Havas.*

TREATY OF SEVRES.

GREEK OBJECTIONS TO REVISION.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Greek Legation in London has received a telegram from Athens stating that the entire Greek Press declares that the concessions demanded from Greece in favour of Turkey attack the fundamental clauses of the Treaty of Sevres. The whole of Greece is ready to enforce, at any price, respect for its national aspirations.

Greece disposes on the spot military forces capable of quickly dispersing the rebels in Asia Minor, declares the message, and Greece prefers to suffer fresh sacrifices involved by rapid military operations in order to end the indefinite situation.

SET-BACK TO COMMUNISM.

DEFEAT IN SEINE BY-ELECTIONS.

PARIS, March 14th.

By-elections in the Seine Department, which was a Socialist stronghold, have resulted in the return of two Government candidates, who defeated two Communists with an absolute majority of 63,864 votes. The Socialists, apparently, abstained from voting for the Communists.

ANARCHIST'S ARREST.

ALLEGED CONFESSION REGARDING PREMIER'S MURDER.

MADRID, March 14th.

An Anarchist named Atanco Mateo has been arrested. He is alleged to have confessed to the assassination of Senor Dato and to have revealed the names of his accomplices.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' APPEAL.

PARIS, March 11th.

The Secretary of the League of Nations appeals to all members for the prompt ratification of the motion passed by the League regarding the establishment of the permanent International Court of Justice, so as to enable the League, at its next meeting, to elect judges to take steps for opening the court as soon as possible.—*Havas.*

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR.

SELECTION OF FAMOUS EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.

It is understood that President Harding has definitely selected Colonel George Harvey, editor of the *North American Review* as Ambassador to Great Britain.

LATEST CABLES.

EXECUTION OF SIX SINN FEINERS.

HALF-DAY STRIKE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 14th.

Six Sinn Feiners were hanged in Dublin this morning. Two were convicted of murder in connection with the massacre of officers in Dublin in November, and the remaining four of high treason and of participating in an ambush.

The men were hanged in pairs at hourly-intervals. Extraordinary efforts were made to secure a reprieve, including the despatch of telegrams from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the King and the Premier, but they proved fruitless.

Work was stopped in Dublin in the forenoon, and as a protest the postal and telegraph services were suspended. There was a crowd of 20,000 outside the gaol.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW YORK DIVORCE SENSATION.

MILLIONAIRE CITIES GUIDE AS CO-RESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, March 13th.

The newspapers are publishing sensational accounts of the forthcoming divorce proceedings in which Mr. James A. Stillman, the millionaire president of the National City Bank, has cited as co-respondent Fred. Beauvais, a guide at the Three Rivers, Quebec, partly a French-Canadian and partly an Indian, who is a six-footer, aged twenty-six and single.

Mrs. Stillman is the daughter of the actress Mrs. Brown Potter.

RAIN OF DEATH.

TERROR OF THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

LONDON, March 13th.

Appalling possibilities of warfare from the air in the future are suggested by the claim of an officer of the United States' Chemical Warfare Service that a liquid poison has been discovered three drops of which will kill anybody whose skin it touches.

Falling like rain from nozzles attached to an aeroplane it will kill practically everyone in its path.

It is declared that the supply of the necessary raw materials is practically unlimited.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S POLICY.

HOPE REGARDING MANDATES DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.

The authoritative circles state that President Harding's policy as regards the settlement of problems arising from the war does not differ materially from Mr. Wilson's policy. The adjustment of differences over the Yap Island and Mesopotamia mandates will be insisted with the same firmness as in the previous administration.

Confidence is expressed that amicable adjustments will be reached.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI SILK MERCHANTS IN LYONS.

PARIS, March 11th.

Twelve delegates from the Shanghai silk trade organisations have arrived in Lyons where they are visiting the Fair, and the Union of Silk Merchants in Lyons, who have had old business relations with the Shanghai organisations for the past fifty years, have organised a series of visits to establishments in which the silk merchants are likely to be interested.—*Havas.*

ITALIAN WARSHIP'S WORLD TOUR.

NAPLES, March 13th.

The warship *Libia* has left for a journey around the world, and is going, *vid* the Panama Canal, to Japan and China.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

I.—EASTERN EXCHANGE.

INFLUENCE OF CHEAP SILVER.

[BY MORETON FREWEN IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

In my recent letter on the subject of America's Finances I drew attention to the extremely sudden "slump" which has overtaken the business world. A very few months since we were all surprised by the many favourable portents denoting an easier reconstruction and a more rapid recovery than had appeared possible in view of the world-wide area of the recent financial earthquake. What, then, are the common denominators which best account for the universality of that disaster now impending over the New Year? I have pointed out one, namely, the deflation of credits and currencies. It is enough to say that if this intentional and malevolent destruction of credit is followed to its logical conclusions men's hearts may well fail them everywhere for the days that are at hand.

Is that, however, the only cause for an effect so universal, or is there some other cause of disturbance common to all parts of the world and which can be held jointly and equally responsible? I think there is, and that we discover it in the unprecedented fall in silver. From 23 pence in January, 1915, and 48 pence in February, 1919, the metal rose to 88 pence in 1920, and now in January, 1921, has fallen to 40 pence. Thus, the Shanghai tael exchange, 3/d. in January, 1915, and 104d. in January, 1920, fell to 53d.—fell almost one-half in the past year. We in England have, in the last year, begun to appreciate, though as yet faintly, the difficulty that besets our importers from America, because, instead of buying five gold dollars (and thus American goods) with one sovereign, we have to pay nearly thirty shillings. Now apply this cause of our embarrassment to the trade relations of Lancashire with Bombay, Calcutta, and Shanghai, and also the trade relations of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco with Bombay, Hongkong, and Canton—apply, I say, these object-lessons along a wide horizon to our trade relations with a thousand millions of Asiatics, who have seen the price which *they* have to pay for *their* "exchange" with us fall in the past year from a maximum of 88d. per ounce to 40d. Where would our importers of American products stand if dollar exchange cost them not some 15 per cent., but over 100 per cent. more than it did one year ago? And yet it is this problem which now faces every merchant in Asia who trades with England, the land of the shopkeeper! Surely our "wise men" and America's will not for ever remain blind to the inevitable results of colossal fluctuations such as these in our exchanges, and thus in our trades also, with the myriad-peopled East?

EFFECT ON TRADE WITH ASIA.

Writing to you from the Pacific Coast on October 31st, 1919, I said (see *The Daily Telegraph* on January 2nd, 1920):—

So lately as 1876 Walter Bagehot, when giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, declared that "silver is the normal money of mankind." With the newly-created exchange value of silver—the tael, the Mexican dollar, and the rupee—the export trades of the minority of mankind inhabiting Europe and America to the majority living in Asia should expand during an outburst of great industrial activity. Let me conclude with the revolution which has overtaken the export trade of Lancashire to India and China. I have not the latest statistics of this trade, but, roughly, Manchester exports to India about twenty-five millions sterling of cottons, and ten to China. Now, at 20d. per lb. for United States cotton, an 8¼lb. parcel of grey shirtings costs in Manchester 29s. If this parcel sells in India with rupee exchange at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. (the rate from 1893 to 1915), Manchester gets per parcel 42s. 4d. And in the case of the export to China the rise is already from 8 taels per pound sterling to 3, so that the parcel has advanced in gold price from 20s. to 74s. In their ratio these figures hold good also for exports from the United States and Canada to China of articles such as steel rails, lumber, and flour.

I went on to say that, in the expansion of the Asiatic demand for our goods with exchanges thus favourable, Lancashire might expect to get full compensation for the failure of the European demand exhausted by war. I had, of course, at that time little but the theory and the general appearance of the shipping which left such Pacific ports as Seattle and Vancouver to back my strong conviction that the rapidly advancing rates of silver exchange must needs be expanding everywhere our exports to the Far East. It was not until I reached home that I got the wonderful corroboration of this in the official figures. Between February and November, 1919, Manchester exports of cotton piece goods to China had risen from 3,728,000 yards to 40,935,000, and to Bombay from 12,817,000 to 48,935,000.

LANCASHIRE HARDEST HIT.

In its annual review of the cotton trade just a year ago and of "Cotton's Great year," the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "It began in gloom, and then passed on to a stage when orders were sufficiently numerous to make the Royal Exchange rather a cheerful place, and it ended in such a plethora of good things that manufacturers were sometimes obliged to quote *impossible prices to keep would-be purchasers at bay.*" Verily Lancashire, with exchange advancing in twelve months 100 per cent., was enjoying the time of her life! Such trade returns as these go a long way to explain why it is that albeit America is the *creditor* of Europe for some $13,000,000,000 on her trade balances between July, 1916, and May, 1920, yet Asia is the *creditor* of America over the same period to the extent of $1,333,000,000. When we have received the full returns for the last quarter of last year, and especially the first quarter of this year with India and China we shall be able to contrast the results of the greatest *rise* that ever was recorded in Eastern exchange—that of 1919-20—followed by much the greatest *fall*—that of 1920-21. The figures of the decline and fall may be likely amply to account for our resultant industrial depression to-day. Lancashire is, of course, the area hit hardest. Warwickshire would hardly occur to one as much concerned in silver, but the Allahabad *Pioneer* of December 10th publishes cables exchanged between the Birmingham and the Bengal Chambers of Commerce. The former body wires: "India—Cancellation of orders; non-payment of bills. Telegraph cause of present crisis." The Bengal Chamber replies: "Unexpected heavy slump in exchange. Suggest restrict shipments until present stocks greatly reduced." Thus it happens that Birmingham contributes its quota to the mass of the unemployed in Manchester and Glasgow.

In the "19th Century Review" for February, 1919, I had published a "Thirty Years' Forecast for Silver," at an average price of 5s. per ounce, and my estimates were as follows, based on supply and demand:

ANNUAL DEMAND.

	Ozs. (in millions).
New silver required to liquidate India's annual balance of trade £70,000,000, or two rupees per capita	250
New silver for the Nigerias, West Africa, "German" and British East Africa	100
For world's silversmiths at pre-war rates	120
For "token" currencies, European and American	70
New silver for China, Hongkong, Malaysia, and Philippines	50
For reimbursement of American dollars (Pitman Act), say, for eight years	50
Total of annual demand	640
Annual supply from world's mines: Director of the Mint's estimate, 1916-17	157
World deficit	483

THE NEW COINAGE.

What, then, are the new factors in 1920 which have appeared to upset this and all other estimates, which all pointed a year ago to a further advance in silver? I need not dwell at any length on one cause—the debasement of our own nearly pure silver currency, its silver contents .925 "fine," which was established in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and on which we had reason to pride ourselves, for it was the purest silver in Europe. It compared favourably even with the full legal tender silver pieces of France and the Latin Union, which are only .900 fine. Yet it may in passing be as well to say a word as to that most objectionable and quite indefensible novelty, for this debasement from .925 to ".500 fine" is not only economically pernicious, but, is thoroughly bad in morals. Were these new silver coins of 1920 wholly lead, and did the Chancellor say frankly "I want to make 11½d. profit on every shilling coined," then he is within his rights; but he knows that the ignorant public would not take his lead tokens, so he himself leads the way in counterfeiting our own time-honoured coins, the counterfeit being impossible of detection until submitted to a fire assay. It will, in my judgment, be impossible to keep this new "half-and-half" silver currency in circulation: either the debased coins will have to be withdrawn or the pre-1920 silver will all be hoarded. For if the Treasury can make 50 per cent. on its counterfeit coin, so also can I! Long experience has shown us there is no risk in *coining*; the risk is in the *uttering* of false coins. If I go to Liberia with a cargo of silver bars, and there mint a coin not distinguishable even by a Mint assay from the coin which the Royal Mint "utters" here, who is to stop me? And across the road, in the Nigerias, this very same currency of our shillings and florins, minted here at our own Royal Mint, is not only current coin, but, unlike our own, is *unlimited legal tender coin*. The late Lord Aldenham told me that in 1900, while he was Governor of the Bank, large quantities of half-crowns coined in Barcelona, came to the Bank so nearly perfect as to defy detection; and Sir Guilford Molesworth, who represented the Government of India at the Brussels Monetary Conference, said: "Moreover, it does not appear *that the import of full-weight coin manufactured in foreign countries* could be prevented." Sir Guilford quoted Sir G. Trevelyan, in 1864, as saying that gold mohurs of nearly standard fineness were habitually forged, and that "one of the coining establishments in the Punjaub at Jagadree was on the scale of a Mint." In 1910, replying to a question I asked in the House of Commons, after our Government had, *without paying a penny of compensation*, demonetised the whole cowrie-shell currency of Nigeria, and had introduced in their place our silver coins, on which there was a seignorage profit to our Treasury of some 60 per cent., Mr. Secretary Harcourt pledged the Home Government to convert the Nigerian silver currency, on presentation here, into gold sovereigns, at an exchange of twenty shillings for a sovereign, and *to do this without limit*. I thought then that the day was not far off when this guarantee would come to judgment, and already the day of judgment has dawned. It will be quite impossible to continue this tampering with our silver currency, and when it has broken on the Treasury mind that there is employment for our unemployed in converting six-pences into shillings, this nefarious experiment will have to be discontinued. In India some few years since there was a large profit on melting up bangles and coining them into rupees; and it was found that little hand mints, operating with rupee dies which were quite accurate, had been imported, chiefly from Austria.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

The new debasement is highly objectionable for another reason. If the Treasury may take one half-crown, melt it, and make two half-crowns out of the very same grains of silver, why not treat our sovereign in the same way? It appeals to our sense of humour to imagine the average M.P. engaged in beating about the bush to reply to this question! And, finally, this immoral and uneconomic debasement of our "Good Queen Bess" silver is wholly bad because it is quite uncalled for; it is done to make a trifle of money, but there is no money in it. By economising the metal silver it weakens the Lancashire exchanges with China and India, and thus reduces our export trades, so that the country loses a hundred pounds for one it makes on the increased seignorage. The Treasury is stacked up now with millions and millions of five-shilling notes which it printed in 1917, and if issued each of these notes would give the Chancellor *five whole shillings of profit*. The proposal to issue these silver notes was unanimously adopted by the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver which reported in 1888 (v. Part II., para. 137, and Part III., para. 36), and it was also approved in two speeches by that very high authority, Mr. Goschen, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1891. Were these notes, so convenient for our pocket-books and for postal remittance, issued at once, at least one entire half of our bulky silver coins could be sold off, and a really large sum—a sum which Lord Goschen reckoned at £45,000,000, or £1 per capita—be encashed by the Treasury on the notes issued, their security and convertibility into silver being beyond all question. At most, to satisfy extreme purists, there might be deposited 10 per cent. of the 100 per cent. profit, and in gold, for a conversion fund, though the probability of any demand whatever for conversion of silver notes into silver *coin* is most remote.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE ROARIN' GAME OF CURLING.

ITS PAST AND ITS PRESENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, January 19th.

Does any Scot, though his home is now in the East, ever forget the glorious joys associated with the "roarin' game" of curling! The very name must stir the memory to bracing scenes—the trees black against the snowy landscape, the figures on the frozen loch, the ringing of the stones as they travel along the ice with their unceasing, matchless music. No game is surrounded by so much healthy enthusiasm and rivalry; no players abandon themselves so completely to the emotions of the hour.

A bonspeil has to be carried through in the daylight. If it is a big match, the roughclad curlers arrive early in the forenoon; play starts at once; and the last "ends" are finished as the day darkens down. No time is lost; sandwiches are hurriedly eaten; pocketflasks are in demand; coffee may be handed round on the ice. The belated players are like dim shadows on the loch; they start for home with a sense of superb mental and physical satisfaction; and, if circumstances are kindly, they finish the day with the traditional curlers' supper of beef and greens.

Sometimes a thaw sets in during the play, but the curlers take little heed. They stand about in the snaw bree and send the hurtling stones through the gathering surface water. During the match everything else is forgotten. And always the excitement is intense. One of the great bonspeils is a never-to-be-forgotten sight, that on Lochmaben, for instance, where the players are counted by hundreds. But the spirit of the game is everywhere the same, even though it be only a contest between two parishes or two villages; while the ice holds and the light permits the curler makes light of all other business, or interest, or duty.

The countrybred curler gets a surprise when he first witnesses a curling match under modern conditions. During these past days our curling visitors from Canada, for instance, have been playing against Scottish rinks amid surroundings very different from those described above. The play is under cover, in a great hall in Edinburgh. It has heavy pillars, arched windows, and a high and finely proportioned roof. As for the ice, it is a fine, smooth, glistening sheet, as pure as marble. The play goes on long after nightfall, under the electric light, and the spectators have comfortable seats, with radiators to keep their feet from becoming too cold. It is all very different from curling as we have seen it, on the remote loch in the midst of overhanging hills.

Yet, in spite of the changed surroundings, the spirit of the game is unchanged. The players lose themselves as completely, they are as free from self-consciousness, and as full of bracing zest as in the old time when the stones came roaring under the open sky and on the rough ice of the wind-swept loch. The players shout as much as ever, and there are brave echoes from the lofty roof. One deep voice seems to overwhelm all the others; it is of immense power; it holds a suggestion of a wild Indian's war-hoop. It must comes from the throat and lungs of a Canadian. Sometimes it sounds like "Yah! yah! yah!" and at other times it surely is a call to "Sweep!" We cross over to the other side of the hall to see this wild shouting "skip" from the snows of Canada,—surely he must have Indian blood in his veins. And, behold, we discover that the voice comes from a notoriously respectable man, a quite conventional man, who hails from the prosaic town of Peebles!

LORD INVERS.

Our new Scottish Peers are showing little originality in the selection of their titles, and if other new Lords follow their example there is going to be trouble. We have already a Lord Inverforth and a Lord Inverclyde, and now Sir Williams Beardmore is to take the title of Lord Invernairn.

BURNS NORTH OF THE FORTH.

A Burnsian makes the discovery that there is not a single Burns Club in the Gaelic-speaking counties of Scotland. There are none in Inverneshire, Rossshire, or Sutherlandshire, in the Far North or the Western Isles.

POET OR EXCISEMAN?

"I wonder," says Mr. Hay Hulkett, the Lambeth Magistrate, "what Robert Burns would say if he could rise from his grave and hear that selling whisky 50 degrees under proof is not an offence?" Upon this the comment is made,—Does Mr. Hulkett mean Robert Burns the poet or Robert Burns the exciseman? We are under the impression that their sentiments would not be identical.

THE SCOTS TONGUE.

Professor W. A. Craigie, joint editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, informs me that he is now compiling a dictionary of Scottish words used from the 14th to the 17th century. Although it is 26 years since he has left Dundee, he still carries with him the Forfarshire accent.

ENGLISH TEA AND A SCOTS COOK.

Lady Norsh Bentinck, a niece by marriage of the Imperial exile's former host, describes the arrival of the ex-Kaiser at Amerongen in November 1918. She says that the Kaiser showed obvious and deep relief at the successful end of his journey. "Now," he said to Count Godard, rubbing his hands together, "give me a cup of real good English tea!" The real good tea came quickly, but it was Scottish rather than English (writes Lady Norah). For there is among the treasures at Ameroogen a Scottish housekeeper, an adept in the preparation of the substantial appetising scones, pancakes, shortbread, and so on, that everyone who crosses the Border enjoys at "high tea." Since that introduction to the Scottish cakes the ex-Kaiser has delighted in them.

A CLERICAL STORY.

One of the stories attributed to Dr. Alexander Whyte, the great Scottish preacher who has just passed away, concerns a Highland minister who came to Edinburgh in search of funds for his church. Dr. Whyte gave the names of a number of possible contributors, one of them a rich merchant who had more gold than grace. The Highlander put his case to this man rather tersely and with little tact. As a consequence an argument started, and the rich man asked indignantly, "Who do you take me for?" Quick came the reply: "A hell-deserving sinner like myself." That, of course, was an end of the interview. Returning to Dr. Whyte, the Highland minister told his tale. "You never said that!" exclaimed Dr. Whyte. "Aye, but I did," said the irate Celt. "Well," returned the Dr. taking a long breath; "I've often wanted to tell him the same thing, so here's 25 for you."

ENGAGEMENT.

An engagement is announced between Captain the Earl of Dalkeith, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Lascelles, eldest daughter of the late Major W. F. Lascelles, Scots Guards, and Lady Sybil Lascelles. The Earl is in his 27th year, and Miss Lascelles is 20. She is a granddaughter of Sir Frank Lascelles, the distinguished Ambassador, and since her début has been very popular in Society. Walter John Montagu Douglas Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, is heir to the great Scottish duchies of Buccleuch and Queensberry. While serving with the Guards in France, he was aide-de-camp to General Lord Rawlinson. He came into intimate contact with the Prince of Wales, and the two are firm friends. He has always been a *persona grata* at Court. At one time, when acting as Equerry to the Prince, it was whispered that he was engaged to Princess Mary, and the rumpur became so widespread that it had to receive an official denial.

MARRIAGES.

At Maxwell Parish Church, Glasgow, on the 12th January, Captain Allan McLean, China Mutual Line, son of the late Donald McLean and of Mrs. McLean, Burnbank Terract, Oban, to Mary Archibald, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, Oban Distillery, Oban.

OBITUARY.

At Portobello, Lilias Grey Orr Weir, wife of the late James Wilson, H.M. Civil Service, and daughter of the late Thomas Weir, W.S., Edinburgh. China papers requested to copy.

A LOVER OF THE GAELIC.

Several bequests to Sutherlandshire are contained in the will of Mr. Donald Mackay, of Reay House, Bodenham Road, Hereford, and Morpeth Mansions, Ashleigh Gardens, Westminster, who left estate of the value of £45,000. Mr. Mackay will be well-known in the East, where he was largely interested in rubber and cocoanut companies. Among other bequests he leaves £5,000 to the County of Sutherland for bursaries, and £1,000 for money prizes to teachers. In these and all the other bursaries, an ability to speak Gaelic is required of the beneficiaries. £1,000 to the Scottish Highland Mod, for the advancement of Gaelic song, music, and literature. £1,200 to the Technical College, Drummuie, Golspie for bursaries. £1,000 to the parish Council of Rogart for bursaries. And £1,000 to the Royal Educational Association for the trade training of boys and girls.

NOT USED TO IT.

Two friends, an Englishman and a Scotsman, were discussing the reservedness of the Scots in showing their true feelings towards their wives. The Englishman said to the Scotsman that in all the years he had known him he had never heard him expressing any endearing terms towards his wife, though he knew they were very happy together. He suggested that if the Scot occasionally gave his wife some affectionate encouragement it would sweeten their domestic relationship. The Scot admitted that this was probably true, and in future he would not be so reserved. On going home that evening he said to his wife, "Weel, Maggie, how have things been goin' on the day?" "I have been fair worrit a' day"; she replied. "First Johnnie has been greetin' wi' the toothache, and then Jeannie fell doon the stair and near broke her leg." He put his arm round her waist and said, "Aw, never mind, dearie, ye ken that I love you." "Oh!" she cried, and burst into tears, "An' noo, to croon 't a', ye come hame blatherin' fou!"

FACE UNSIGHTLY WITH PIMPLES

Extremely Painful. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Healed In A Month.

"My face began to get blotchy, and later small pimples appeared so that soon my face was a mass of irritating eruptions of a wet nature. My face, besides being most unsightly, was extremely painful, and I lost a lot of sleep.

"I had a tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment sent me. After a short time the itching and burning seemed to vanish, and within a month my face was healed." (Signed) John Mordey, 90, Canon Cockin St., Sunderland, Durham, Eng.

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ENGLAND.

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THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard Indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words:—"It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include:—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indisposition. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

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TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

THE HOPE OF CIVILISATION.

WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAS DONE.

Organised by the League of Nations Union, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Royal Albert Hall, on January 10th, in celebration of the definite completion of the League of Nations. Congratulatory messages from the King and Mr. Lloyd George were read amidst enthusiastic cheers, as also was one from H.H. the Maharajah of Nawanagar, who wired to Lord R. Cecil:

"May I, as your humble colleague, wish you, as chairman of to-day's meeting, every success in the greatest work humane and civilised nations have ever undertaken in the world's history? I am sure if the great British people were more fully informed of the aims and objects desired by the League and attempted to be carried out through the combined efforts and goodwill of all great peoples, the British nation would be first and foremost in giving its mighty support, because the British people, like their distinguished representatives at Geneva and yourself, are seekers after truth and light. I am leaving England to-day for India, but I would like you to know that I am, with you wholeheartedly in spirit."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Minister of Education) was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. (chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union), Mr. George Barnes, M.P., Mr. J. Clynes, M.P., and Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

The Chairman, in his opening address, said that they were all economists now, and if that great meeting meant anything at all it meant economy in war. (Hear, hear.) The war from which we had emerged brought famine and pestilence and revolution in its train over a great part of Europe and Asia, and even in civilised countries men were talking seriously of a reversion to barter. Another war, waged five, ten, or twenty years hence, with all the added resources of science, was an event too terrible to contemplate—(hear, hear)—and it was the bounden duty of all reasonable men and women to put their energies, their souls, and their wills together in the hope of averting so great a catastrophe. In the League of Nations, which had now completed its first year of existence, civilisation saw a hope of better things for the future. The League had many critics, but it did not mind criticism. If the League had not accomplished, in its first year, all that its most ardent supporters might desire, it had nevertheless made no mistake, and had shown itself capable of effective and vigorous action. (Hear, hear.) It had initiated many important schemes, such as the repatriation of the prisoners in Siberia—(hear, hear)—the war against typhus in Poland, and it had undertaken to mediate in two important international disputes—the dispute between Finland and Sweden in connection with the Aaland Islands, and the dispute between Lithuania and Poland. Just recently the Assembly of the League, representing forty-two States, had met at Geneva, and showed itself capable of turning out a great body of practical and efficient work. Nobody could have attended the debates of that assembly without being impressed by the all-pervading spirit of goodwill which informed its proceedings.

ENTHUSIASISM OF SMALL STATES.

If the Assembly of the League of Nations had done nothing more, continued the chairman, than to bequeath to the civilised world the institution of a permanent Court of International Justice, it would have done enough to redeem it from the charge of idleness or of futility, but it had done more than that. Nothing had been more remarkable at Geneva than the enthusiasm of the small States of the world for the ideas of the League. The admission of Bulgaria and of Austria, for instance, was a definite answer to those whose objection to the League was that it was a mere continuation of a war alliance, and the fact that now all the Christian Powers of the Balkans were members of it was surely a very good augury for peace in that disturbed portion of Europe. (Cheers.) If the League was to realise the ideals and aspirations of humanity it must be supported by a great weight of public opinion in all parts of the world. The British Empire was a great voice in the League. That was recognised clearly enough at Geneva, and, therefore, British public opinion would make all the difference to the success or failure of the League both in Europe and in America. (Cheers.)

Lord Robert Cecil said that meeting was assembled to celebrate the definite completion of the League. Two years ago it was an aspiration. Last year it was a project. This year it was a fact. (Cheers.) The League had completed the first year of its existence. Someone when asked what he had done during the French Revolution replied, "I lived." If the League of Nations could have said no more than that, considering the difficulties and dangers of the past year, it would have said something of which it might have been reasonably proud. (Hear, hear.) But the League could say a great deal more than that. It had grown in size, organisation, reputation, and authority. (Cheers.) He did not know that he could go so far as the chairman and say that it had made no mistakes. He would rather say that it had made mistakes, that it had missed opportunities, and that it had not done all that might have been done; but anyone who said that it had done nothing flew in the face of facts and history. (Cheers.) It had done a very great deal. Indeed, one might go so far as to say that wherever the machinery of the League of Nations had been tested it had been found adequate for the purpose for which it was devised. In regard to the dispute over the Aaland Islands, the League had fulfilled its functions admirably. It had reduced the dangers of bitter controversy to a peace-was exactly the function which its machinery was designed to accomplish. (Hear; ful juridical dispute. (Hear, hear.) That hear.) Then there was the Polish-Lithuanian dispute. He did not say that question was settled; he did not say the end of the wood had been reached; but, at any rate, fighting had ceased. War, he hoped, had been averted, and whatever the ultimate issue might be, he was confident that it would be reached in a peaceful and orderly manner. (Cheers.) The League of Nations might fairly say that where other international agencies had tried and failed, it succeeded. (Cheers.)

A DEFINITE AND CORPORATE LIFE.

Then there was the Assembly at Geneva. It was not very easy to describe, before those who were not there, the atmosphere that prevailed in the Assembly. He could only say that its success greatly surpassed his own expectations and hopes. Here was an assembly consisting of members drawn from every quarter of the globe, representing almost every race, every religion, every colour, and yet in the few weeks in which it had worked it had achieved a definite and corporate life. The men and women—and he was glad to say there were some women there—(cheers)—who composed the Assembly felt towards one another quite, or almost, as warmly and as confidential as if they had belonged to the same race and same civilisation. (Cheers.) He remembered one dinner—for after all the social was not less important than the strictly official side—at which he sat between an Indian lady and a French lady, and opposite him was a Chinaman and Brazilian. That was no exceptional experience, and yet they discussed the problems of the League as freely, and on as equal terms, as if they had all belonged to one nationality.

The chairman had rightly referred to the admission of new States. That was a matter which many thought might have raised difficulties and angry feelings. Austria there was no doubt about, but with regard to Bulgaria they knew quite well that the feelings excited amongst Bulgaria's neighbours were very bitter. She had been at war with them for many years even before the Great War, and she and her Government were accused of many crimes of treachery and cruelty. He was not going to discuss whether these accusations were just or unjust; but they created an atmosphere which might well have militated against the admission of Bulgaria. At first there was opposition, but it was overcome by frank and free and open discussion. (Cheers.) At first her admission was opposed by Serbs, Roumanians, and Greeks, but as the discussion proceeded not only did they abandon their opposition, but she was finally admitted on the proposition of Greece, supported by Roumania and Serbia. (Cheers.) That surely was a great triumph for the machinery of the League, but it was more. It was conceded that Bulgaria had not fulfilled in every respect her treaty obligations, but when it was proved that her failure had not arisen from want of good faith, but from circumstances over which she had no control, it was admitted that she had a right to come into the League. "That," remarked Lord Robert, "is a very important precedent. It means that every State that really wishes to come into the League and really strives to do her duty by her fellow States in the world need fear no barrier or opposition to her entrance." (Cheers.)

The important thing about the Court of Justice, he proceeded, was that it was to be a permanent court of professional judges, with adequate payment. That was the great achievement of its constitution. The jurisdiction of the court was voluntary, and he was sure that in the condition of things in the world the League had done well to leave it voluntary, at any rate for the present. Those who remembered the fate of an attempt to set up an International Prize Court in Great Britain would not doubt that the decision was a wise one. The normal jurisdiction of the court was voluntary, but in a number of cases it was compulsory. It was provided that any States which liked to do so might agree that they would be bound by the jurisdiction of the court compulsorily, and a number of States had so agreed, and for them the Court, when it was set up, would be compulsory. Then in a number of treaties, those which settled the questions of international transit, those which had dealt with international labour, and, perhaps most striking of all, those which provided for the fair treatment of minorities in Central Europe—the jurisdiction of the court was compulsory. If any minority did not receive fair treatment in those States to which the treaties applied any member of the League might bring the matter before the Court compulsorily. The wrongdoing State would be summoned before the court; the charge would be investigated, and the court would pronounce an open and a final decision on this charge of misgovernment by the wrongdoing State.

PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT.

With regard to disarmament, he saw that there had been some disappointment as to the action taken at Geneva, but he did think that a very definite step forward was taken under the guidance chiefly of their chairman, Mr. Fisher. (hear, hear.) A real effort was made to limit the growth of armaments. A policy was laid down of progressive disarmament in the future, based on a reduction in the amount that States are now spending on armaments. More important still was the creation of a sound machinery for the purpose of carrying this policy into effect. The Covenant provided for a permanent military commission to deal with this matter. But it was not perhaps very reasonable to expect that those whose trade was war should be easily convinced that disarmament was practicable or desirable. Anyhow, in the near future a civilian body was to be constituted who would draw up plans, with the help of the Military Commission, for disarmament. Other smaller measures were taken, such as those to stop the iniquitous traffic in arms to uncivilised peoples and the evils of the private manufacture of armaments, which, if they were not very heroic, were perhaps none the less important for the object in view. (Hear, hear.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

In conclusion, Lord Robert declared that he was certain that almost any impartial person who was at Geneva would agree with him that the proceedings were successful practically in direct ratio to the amount of publicity which they enjoyed. He did not doubt that there were some real dangers in publicity, and he would admit that occasional secrecy might be necessary, but he was certain that secrecy should be the exception and not the rule. He was profoundly convinced that if publicity was dangerous, the want of it was fatal. (Hear, hear.) The union existed to dispel obscurity and to bring home to their fellows the vital importance of the cause in which they believed. Let their watchwords be "Organise, organise, organise; educate, educate, educate."

GERMANY MUST BE IN.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., said he marvelled at the lack of sense of proportion of people who criticised the expense of the League. In the course of time the League of Nations must have men and money and resources at its disposal, and then would come the time perhaps for compulsory jurisdiction, but that would come only when nations and peoples attached less importance to national egoism and more to world needs. (Cheers.) It had been said that the League of Nations would not work; the answer was that it had worked. If it were said that it would not work in future, the answer was that it must work because it was the only alternative to devastating war. (Cheers.) The best way to strengthen it was to make it compulsory. In his judgment Germany must be in. The German people were now masters of their own destinies, and should be given a chance of co-operating in maintaining the peace of the world. (Cheers.) As to armaments, to his mind the present time was propitious for giving a lead in reduction.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., said that Monarchs, Ministers, and Assemblies would fail in the work of peace unless there was among the people a readiness to make peace, as formerly they had been ready to make war.

Viscount Grey, supporting the motion, said that some time hence—it might be fifty years or longer—he hoped that the world would regard the League as something essential to prosperity and peace, and that people would no more think of parting with it than they would wish to-day to part with civil government and go to civil war. He would not let the Covenant of the League stand in the way of any nation which in spirit was with them, and he thought that experience would show that there could be some amendment of the Covenant, though at this moment he would rather that people should devote themselves to amending the state of the world than amending the Covenant of the League. (Hear, hear.) The war was an ultimatum of the public opinion of the world to organise itself to prevent anything of the kind happening again. The League was the machinery by which that organised public opinion could protect the world from another catastrophe. (Cheers.)

PRINCE'S GIFT TO CABMAN'S DAUGHTER.

HIS "FIRST LEAVE" SHILLING.

The Prince of Wales was present at a boxing tournament at the Prince's Hall, Lambeth Baths, in aid of the Mayor of Lambeth's unemployed relief fund. The Prince's action to help men without work—many of them old soldiers living around his own Duchy of Cornwall estate in Lambeth—more than fulfilled the expectations of the promoters. The great hall was well filled, and outside, in spite of the disagreeable weather conditions, there was an enormous number of spectators determined to give the Royal visitor a rousing welcome.

In the course of the evening Mr. "Johnny" Thwaites auctioned a number of articles for the benefit of the Mayor's Fund, including a framed photograph of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, a framed photograph of Jimmy Wilde, twelve sets of midget boxing gloves, autographed by Georges Carpentier, a set of Joe Beckett's training gloves, and a brooch. The auctioneer explained that the brooch was the gift of a taxi-driver well known and esteemed at the Brixton Garage, Mr. "Alf." Bowles, who had given it to be auctioned for the unemployed in the following interesting circumstances. When the Prince came home on his first leave from France he hailed a taxi to drive a short distance and gave the driver a shilling for the fare. The driver, Mr. Bowles, recognised the Prince, and had the shilling made up as a brooch for his wife. Much as she prized it, Mrs. Bowles was glad to give the brooch for the good of her poorer neighbours in Lambeth. This charming little story was greeted with the warmest cheers, and the bidding quickly ran up to £9, when the Prince himself gave a sign that he would give £10 to get his shilling back. Mr. Thwaits knocked it down to his Royal Highness at £10, whereupon the Prince, after inspecting the brooch and laughing heartily with the Mayor at the "adventures" of his "leave" shilling, asked that the souvenir might be handed back to Mrs. Bowles with his compliments.

"ONE OF THE FEW BOBS I HAD."

"It was one of the few bobs I had in my pocket on that occasion," (i.e., his first leave), the Prince commented to a gentleman on the platform, "but I should like the lady to keep it, as it was a gift from her husband." Mrs. Bowles, however, on being approached, said she would like the brooch to be auctioned again. As there was no time for this to be done, the Prince added another £15 to his previous £10 in purchase of the brooch, and then indicated that he would like Mr. and Mrs. Bowles's young daughter to accept the brooch as a gift from him, and as a keepsake of her father's kindly thought for the unemployed. With this the amusing—and charming—incident closed. When subsequently a bottle of oatmeal stout was auctioned and sold for £50, the Prince joined very heartily in the laughter caused by the auctioneer's comment, "Surely I must be in America, not England!" and the query of some friend of the purchaser, "if it might be taken on the premises."

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Important information as to the progress of the chain of Imperial long-distance wireless stations, as well as a delineation of the policy of the Post Office with regard to Great Britain's world communications was given by the Postmaster-General (Mr. A. H. Illingworth) to a deputation representative of the newspaper interests of the Empire which waited upon him on January 19th.

The deputation, which was led by Viscount Burnham, sought assurances from the Department upon a number of proposals put forward with the object of improving, accelerating, and cheapening the service of news between Great Britain, the Dominions, the U.S.A., and the Continent.

EMPIRE'S NEED OF NEWS.

Viscount Burnham said that the deputation attended at the invitation of the Postmaster-General to lay before him the hopes and the aspirations of the newspaper Press of the whole Empire in regard to telegraphic communication both by cable and wireless. It was common ground that facilities for the transmission of news were of the very essence of the knowledge that led to understanding between all the nations of the world, and particularly, of course, between the nations of the British Empire. Cheap transmission was the only means of getting the people to appreciate the motives of public conduct and public policy. The policy pursued by the Government during the war of sending abroad a large service of public news was now disappearing; on the other hand, the Dominion of Canada gave free transmission to a news service for the country papers, and the Commonwealth Government gave large facilities also. Much of the cable communications were, of course, in the hands of private companies, but the Post Office could influence their policy by the powers that it had over them. At the present moment Press rates existed in name only, and the "Deferred Rates" across the Atlantic was absolutely useless. Newspapers had to pay "Urgent Rates" in order to get news which the public required, and which in many cases the Government required too.

He added that if by the Postmaster-General's influence they could have the Press rates restored and prevent news being hopelessly delayed, it would be a great thing. In the case of India the position had been a perfect scandal, and unfortunately the state of things in India was so grave that it was of the utmost importance that Great Britain should get a quick transmission of news. With regard to wireless, they expressed no opinion as between the Government and the Marconi Company; all they wanted were rival and competing facilities. The Marconi Company undertook to supply a news service equal in point of speed and regularity with the cables and at 75 per cent. of cable rates.

Lord Riddell suggested to the Postmaster-General the desirability of forming a permanent committee of cable users, representing the Press, the Baltic, Lloyd's, the Stock Exchange, and other large users, to co-operate with the department in regard to improvements and other matters relating to the service. At present the department treated the public much as a benevolent schoolmaster treated his pupils. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If the users of the cables could occasionally meet the heads of departments and talk matters over he was confident the department would receive a great deal of valuable information and at the same time have an opportunity of explaining its difficulties. The deputation wished to know the policy of the Government with reference to wireless. No country had so much to gain from improved service as Great Britain, for if the Overseas Dominions could be linked up more closely with it the Empire would be strengthened politically and economically. In other countries, even in Germany the wireless system had been greatly extended. The United States Government had offered to the Press the use of their naval stations, and the American Press had sent a representative to England to ascertain whether the British authorities could make use of the increased facilities and provide the necessary receiving stations. He hoped the department would not allow the American Government to outstrip it in benevolence.

SUBSIDY UNACCEPTABLE.

Lord Riddell said that the Press declined to take any subsidy from the Government in any circumstances. They came to ask the department to provide a cheap and efficient service.

The Postmaster-General: Below cost price?

Lord Riddell: The cost depends on the management. (Laughter.) Pointing out the importance to the Empire of the circulation of news, Lord Riddell said that the British newspapers were continually reproached by residents in the Dominions for not giving more Australian and Canadian news. The newspapers of the Empire were willing to do all they could to publish the news, but they did ask a reasonable measure of assistance from the Government in the form of cheap and speedy methods of communications. In the matter of delays, where private companies were concerned they asked that the Government should bring pressure to bear on the companies to put their houses in order.

Mr. Robert Donald said that the Press had always been of opinion that wireless should come in as a supplement to the cables. But for the wireless service the League of Nations' conference at Geneva would have been very inadequately reported. The deputation would like to know how the Imperial wireless chain talked of for so many years was going on, how long it would be before the service started, and what would be the principle of the charges.

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. (Canada), Mr. Taylor, Darbyshire (Australia), Mr. Kerney (South Africa), and Mr. Crosbie Roles (India and Ceylon) also placed the Dominion interests before the Postmaster-General.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In reply to the deputation, the Postmaster-General said he should first of all like to remind Lord Burnham that the financial question existed in other places besides the newspaper world. Answering first the queries addressed to him on wireless traffic, he said that they had no high-power station anywhere yet. He was in no way responsible for the unfortunate differences between the Marconi Company and the Post Office, and he had been trying to get everything settled in a satisfactory manner. The Leafield-Cairo station had not been completed in the allotted time, but it was hoped to get it working in May. That would be the first part of the Imperial wireless chain, and it would go from Leafield, near Oxford, to Cairo and then to Nairobi.

That part of the chain would be continued to Windhuk, the former German wireless station in South-West Africa, which would have to be reconstructed. There would be second stations in England and Egypt, whence the chain would be continued to India, Singapore, Hongkong, and Australia. These matters were being considered by the Dominion and Colonial Governments concerned.

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.: Does Canada come in at all?

The Postmaster-General: Canada is at present served by the Marconi Company. It is not on the list at present. The Canadian Government is dealing with it, I understand.

POST OFFICE STATIONS.

The Postmaster-General proceeded to give particulars of the Post Office stations in se or in contemplation. The station at Stonehaven was being used for communication with Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. A service was also being arranged from that station to Germany (Berlin), and trials were started the previous day. A service would be inaugurated shortly with Posen (Poland) and Prague (Czecho-Slovakia). Others were contemplated with Austria (Vienna), Hungary (Buda-Pest), and Jugo-Slavia (Belgrade), the service in the case of the two last named commencing that day. The station at Devizes would be used for a service with Italy (Centocelli), and it was hoped that the one at Caister would be ready by the end of March for a service to Holland and Belgium. The Marconi Co.'s services, the Postmaster-General went on to explain, were: From Poldhu to Spain; from Carnarvon or Poldhu to Italy; from Witham to France; from Clifden to Nova Scotia; from Carnarvon to New Jersey.

The question of the granting of licenses to private enterprises for certain countries and the terms were at the moment being considered by a committee. With reference to the suggested service from naval stations in America, the department was seeing what arrangements could be made to have receiving stations in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) That was in hand, and would be carried through as quickly as possible.

Viscount Burnham: Will they be naval stations?

The Postmaster-General: I cannot say. Our own naval stations are not powerful enough to communicate with the other side of the Atlantic, but we are trying to make suitable arrangements for receiving.

Replying to a question put by Lord Riddell, the Postmaster-General said that private companies would not be operating in the Dominions and Colonies. That would be a Government service.

Lord Riddell: That is a momentous and historic statement. You have said that within the Dominions the Government has control of the wireless service. It is a fact of the greatest importance and interest not only to us but to the whole of the British Empire.

In reply to Mr. Donald, the Postmaster-General said that the Government wished to see for what it could work before fixing rates. He could simply say that it would be a simple and reasonable rate. As regards speed they were always making experiments, and he claimed they were not behindhand in high-speed telegraphy. The duplication of the Pacific cable or parts of it was being considered. Delays in the European services were due to the exceedingly bad state of the land lines on the Continent and also to the deliberately slow working of the French operators. When wireless was working satisfactorily it was proposed to give notice that the department would exercise the option of sending by wire or by wireless. Those who thought wireless not sufficiently reliable would then mark their message, "By wire," and it would be sent in the ordinary way. He could tell the deputation that the Government attached the greatest importance to quick and cheap communication in the interests of the Empire, and, although he could not commit the Government on the future policy as to rates, he could promise that it would be discussed. He thought the committee suggested by Lord Riddell would be very useful and would do all he could to get such a committee to work as soon as possible.

EXPERIMENTAL OPERATIONS.

Viscount Burnham raised the question of the granting of private licenses, in connection with which it was stated that experimental wireless operations had already been conducted by some newspapers.

Sir E. Murray: Provided you only receive or publish messages that are broadcasted—messages that are not addressed or intended for other people.

Viscount Burnham thanked the Postmaster-General for his reception of the deputation and for the satisfactory nature of the statement he had been able to make. It was with great satisfaction that the deputation learned of the accelerated of the rate of progress of the Empire wireless chain. They hoped, with regard to the new service, it would be recognised that there should be a Press rate for wireless as for cable communications. He suggested that the formation of the proposed committee of users might obviate the necessity of asking the Postmaster-General to receive special deputations in future.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY: LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Wed.,	16th Mar.,	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Wed.,	16th Mar.,	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	"HANGSANG"	Wed.,	16th Mar.,	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Thurs.,	17th Mar.,	D'light.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri.,	18th Mar.,	D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.,	18th Mar.,	3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Sat.,	19th Mar.,	D'light
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sun.,	20th Mar.,	D'light
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tues.,	22nd Mar.,	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuadat, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, Mar. 16th, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Mar. 22nd, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	17th March.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	2nd March.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	12th April.
S.S. "GLENGYLE"	28th April.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENAPP"	25th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	30th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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No. 8, Bund, Kobe.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 13th.

Ullinga, British str., 1,406 tons, Capt. J. A. Tyree, from Saigon, with rice.—Nemazee.

Chihoya Maru, Japanese str., 655 tons, Capt. Fujita, from Meinohama, with coal.—M.B.K.

Lok Sang, British str., 979 tons, Capt. Muttock, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Tung Shing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

March 14th.

Buccinum, British str., 3,081 tons, Capt L. T. Lucas, from Tarakan, with liquid fuel.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Foo Shing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. C. W. Robertson, from Bangkok, with rice.—J.M. & Co.

Min, French str., 4,848 tons, Capt. Gregory, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—M.M.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. J. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hosei Maru, Japanese str., 1,857 tons, Capt. Motsumoto, from Miike with coal.—M.B.K.

Loong Sang, British str., 1,093 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Yasukawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Nanyo Y.K.

Montragle, British str., 6,173 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Telemachus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Bentley, from Saigon, with rice and a general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.

Tjimanoek, Dutch str., 3,360 tons, Capt. Scholten, from Miike, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Washin Maru, Japanese str., 1,091 tons, Capt. Ogi, from Hongay, with coal.—Sato & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 14th.

Alabama Maru, for Shanghai.
Anyo Maru, for Chile.
Chongwa, for Swatow.
Hangchow, for Hoilo.
Hangsang, for Canton.
Hoihow, for Chefoo.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Korea Maru, for Shanghai.
Kuichow, for Tientsin.
Kwanglee, for Canton.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Mattawa, for Saigon.
Min, for Shanghai.
Rajah of Sarawak, for Saigon.
Shinten Maru, for Foochow.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Suisang, for Singapore.
Tjiliwong, for Batavia.
Toyo Maru No. 2, for Nagasaki.
Toyei Maru, for Tsingtau.
Tungshing, for Canton.
Washin Maru, for Canton.
Wasun, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Tung Shing*, on March 13th:—Mr. V. Hurst.

Per s.s. *Monteagle*, on March 14th:—Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ahrens, Mr. H. H. Falkner, Mr. T. B. Hans, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, Mr. K. Smith, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. A. Suzuki, Mrs. L. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, Mr. E. Babbage, M. H. Barnett, Mr. P. E. Blundell, Mr. E. S. Bond, Mr. E. Brown, Rev. D. Carey, Mr. R. P. Carey, Mr. D. Cayless, Mr. J. C. Crevling, Mr. W. F. Culver, Mr. C. F. Fallon, Mr. R. H. Flower, Mr. F. R. Fuggle, Mr. W. Gardiner, Mr. D. G. Goodall, Mr. A. Hudson, Mr. J. W. Hudson, Mr. C. F. L. Jackson, Mr. W. C. B. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. E. Marks, Mr. E. G. Post, Mrs. M. Riggs, Mr. S. C. Saunders, Mrs. R. J. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Swan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Alloway (Barber line), from New York, due about March 20th.
Arratoon Apcar, from Japan, due March 16th.
Autolichus (Blue Funnel), due March 24th.
Bombay Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 16th.
Cadaretta (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.
Coaxet (Admiral line), from Portland Ore, due about April 5th.
Crosskeys (Admiral line), from Seattle, Wash., due about April 6th.
Egremont Castle, due about March 19th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due March 20th.
Empress of Japan, due at Hongkong on March 17th (7 a.m.)
Eurayades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Glymont (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about March 15th.
Heijin Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, March 19th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 18th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), from Yokohama, due March 15th.
Lake Onawa (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about March 25th.
Miishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 17th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due March 31st.
Satsuma (Barber line), from Shanghai, due about March 16th.
Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due March 20th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due April 12th.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apcar Line s.s. *Arratoon Apcar* has left Moji, and is due here on March 15th (about 2 p.m.).

The s.s. *Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on March 9th for Hongkong, and is due here on April 1st.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on March 13th (5 p.m.) left there on March 13th (6 a.m.) She was due at Shanghai on March 14th (noon), and was to leave Shanghai, 10 p.m. the same day.

The Barber Line s.s. *Bowes Castle* (Dodwell & Co., agents) left New York on March 8th, for Hongkong *viâ* Ports, and is expected to arrive here about May 12th.

FATE THE "LEVIATHAN."

Admiral Benson, head of the United States shipping board, admitted he was still undecided as to what shall be done with the *Leviathan* which for nearly two years has been lying idle in the Hudson river, New York. So far the ex-German liner has cost the Government £1,000,000 for upkeep and every year means an additional £200,000. The best opportunity the Government had for restoring the *Leviathan* to the passenger service, Admiral Benson declares, was when the International Mercantile Marine offered about £1,000,000 and promised to condition her at their own expense, but the shipping board was prevented from accepting the offer by injunction proceedings brought by Hearst. The Admiral explained England's ability to refit the *Imperator*, *Bismarck*, *Mauretania* and *Aquitania* by saying the British ways of doing things were not the same as the American. Whereas the *Leviathan's* £500,000 worth of furniture was scrapped in haste to get her into the transport service, the interior fittings of the British vessels were carefully preserved. It is also much cheaper to run British vessels than American, he said, and the British Government virtually gave some ships to the Cunard line on the theory that it was worth while to get these ships into service as a great advertisement of the whole British merchant marine.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 14th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.14	30.14	30.11
Temperature	63	59	68
Humidity	52	82	68
Wind Direction	ESE	East	East
Force	3	3	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th .. 65
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th .. 59

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via BOSTON	Laertes	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 22nd inst
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Akita Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	Ensana	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via SUEZ CANAL	Egremont Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	About 6th Apr.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Mongolian Prince	Brit.	Furness, (Far East) Ltd.	On 15th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via DAIREN & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via 8HAI & JAP. PORTS & H'LU.	Colombia	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst,
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 21st Apr.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Wheatland Montana	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 27th inst
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	West Jappa	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 15th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	West Ivis	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 28th inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Apr., at 11 A.M
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Japan	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 22nd inst
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 7th Apr
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Alabama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Talthybius	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE, P'ANG &c.	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 19th inst.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c.	Cordillera	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 28th inst.
GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Glenariffe	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	About 13th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Kt. of the Garter	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM &c.	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Mistima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Vigo	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 4th Apr.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Ningchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th Apr.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Theseus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Apr
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Atreus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th Apr.
PORTLAND	Coaxet	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 4th Apr.
HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Mito Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th May.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Tjimanoek	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 15th inst.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA U.S.A.	West Hika	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	On 3rd Apr.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Bombay Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Kasado Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Dunera	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 11th Apr.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Yabshing	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Apr
SINGAPORE, PENANG, C'BO, BRINDISI VENICE, &c.	Trieste	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th Apr
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	—
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Muroran Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Arratoon Apcar	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 17th inst., at 1 P.M
AUSTRALIAN PORTS vi MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 5th Apr.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Talyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Victoria	Chi.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 11th Apr.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &c.	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th Apr.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FCISCO &c.	Anyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	Namsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at D'light.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Chihli	Fren.	Messageries Maritime	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Hangsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Inaba Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Torilla	Brit	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Cheman	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	Triesbe	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 15th inst., at 12 Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Hailoong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst. at 12 Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
MANILA	Loongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Taksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Kishu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, SUMATRA & JAVA PORTS	Glymont	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 25th inst.
JAVA	Borneo Maru	Brit.	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
JAVA	Tjileboet	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 26th inst.

CPOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Mar. 22	Apr. 12
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
* MONTFAGLE	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 28	May 16
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	May 17	June 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 26	June 13
* MONTFAGLE	June 14	July 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 23	July 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	July 7	July 28
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as ten the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S "NILE"
May 18th	March 30th.	April 21st

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" - - - - - March 19th

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
April 30th	April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT, PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS

"COLOMBIA"	Wednesday, March	23rd.
"VENEZUELA"	Wednesday, April	20th.
"GOLDEN STATE"	About Monday, April	25th.

PANAMA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only.
FOR SHANGHAI

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LAKE FAULK" Sailing March 17th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.
San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Ice, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. 36

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP
"VAN CLOON"
will be despatched to
SINGAPORE and BELAWAN-DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers
Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

WEATHER REPORT.

March 14th, at 12.17.—Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased slightly over the Philippines and Formosa. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone is now central over the Yellow Sea.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Foochow. It will remain fresh over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.70 inches against an average of 4.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. and N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	East winds, moderate.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

March 14th, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	30.27	24	87	NNW	6	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.30	34	85	SSW	2	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.14	42	100	SW	4	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.13	50	79	W	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.20	52	79	ENE	4	o
Swatow	"	30.14	55	80	N	1	c
Taihoku	"	30.18	55	81	E	2	o
Taichu	"	30.14	52	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	30.11	50	—	N	4	b
Koshun	"	30.07	63	—	NE	6	o
Pescadores	"	30.14	55	—	NNE	6	o
Canton	"	30.16	56	84	E	1	o
Hongkong	"	30.14	59	82	E	3	b
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30.11	59	85	ENE	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.06	63	94	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	30.02	66	—	ESE	4	o
Cape St. James	"	29.86	72	—	ENE	4	b
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.87	75	88	NNW	1	o
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	29.85	73	93	—	0	r
Iloilo	"	29.80	77	92	NE	4	o
Surigao	"	29.86	73	96	—	0	r
Guam	4.30	29.82	—	—	ENE	3	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.76	78	86	SW	2	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION
28

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "VIGO"... ... 4th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 15th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 17th March, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW" ...	On 17th March, 3 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG" ...	On 19th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"CHENAN"	On 19th March, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK ...	"CHUSAN"	On 22nd March, 10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SINKIANG" ...	On 22nd March, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	Mar. 15th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY,	Mar. 18th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Days
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILI" 10,000	On or about 15th March.
	"AMAZONE" 11,000	On or about 4th April.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 27th April.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"CORDILLERE" ...10,000	On or about 28th March.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.

P. & O. — BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	26th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	4th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,414	11th Apr.	S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	7,000	29th Apr.	do.
"DILWARA"	5,400	3rd May.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar. 1 P.M.	Calcutta via S'pore, P'sang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	5th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"KANOWNA"	7,030	2nd May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Mar.	Japan direct.
"TORILLA"	5,200	22nd Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Mar.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"SHUNKO MARU" Wednesday, 16th March.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"MEXICO MARU" Wednesday, 13th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday, 28th Mar.
"INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
"KISSU MARU" Friday, 1st April.
Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ALABAMA MARU" Tuesday, 15th Mar.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
ONE STEAMER Beginning of April.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.
"CELEBES MARU" Sunday, 3rd April.
Taking Cargo to Frisco, Panama Zone & Cuba.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 20th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building. [80

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	14th Mar.	18th Mar.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [93

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KORNA MARU	20,000	March 15th.
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000	March 19th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	April 3rd.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 27th.
†‡ PERSIA MARU	9,000	May 14th.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. ‡ Omiting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU	18,700	March 16th.
* HAYO MARU	—	April 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 18th.

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD. [84

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR VICTORIA and SEATTLE.
Calling at Shanghai and Japan Ports
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Passenger and Freight—May 14th.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)
"WHEATLAND MONTANA" Freight Only...About March 27th.
"CROSSKEYS" do. About April 6th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.
(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"COAXET"... Freight only About Mar. 21st
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From
SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA	March	15th.
CADARETTA	April	5th.
GLYMONT	April	15th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th, FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.
Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.
"VICTORIA" April 11th.

SPECIAL SAILING FOR SHANGHAI.
"HWAH PING" March 18th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.,
Agents,
90 Tel. 2207. 113, Connaught Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Straits and Calcutta	*Hoijun Maru* ...	15th inst.
Shanghai	*Kiangsu*	15th inst.
Australia and Manila	*Taiyuan*... ...	15th inst.
Saigon	*Chili*	15th inst.
Shanghai	*Soochow*	15th inst.
U.S.A. and Manila	*Colombia*	15th inst.
Japan	*Arratoon Apcar*...	16th inst.
Japan...	*Bombay Maru* ...	16th inst.
Japan and Shanghai	*Mishima Maru* ...	17th inst.
Straits	*Chenan*	17th inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 17th Feb.)...	*Inaba Maru* ...	18th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
*Swatow	*Chong Yu* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 8.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Luchow* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A M
*Shanghai, *North China, *Dairen, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Alabama Maru*	Tuesday, 15th. Registration 9.15 A M Letters ... 10.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Atreus*	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A M
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	*Szechuen* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Tjimanock* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A M
Japan	*Nikko Maru* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A M
*Japan, *Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ...	*Anyo Maru*	Tuesday, 15th. Registration 9.15 A M Letters 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO —	*Korea Maru*	Tuesday, 15th. Registration 9.45 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow ...	*Hai Hong* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A M
Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Tungshing* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan ...	*Chili* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P M
*Swatow	*Chong Hing* ..	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct).

"KEEMUN" 16th Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NINGCHOW" 5th Apr. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"THESEUS" 12th Apr. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ATREUS" 19th Apr. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR" 26th Apr. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports).

"TELAMON" 22nd Mar. Havre & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER" 29th Mar. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS" 12th Apr. Havre & Liverpool.
"AJAX" 19th Apr. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama).

"TALTHYBIUS" 16th Mar.
"TYNDAREUS" 6th Apr. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS" 4th May

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama).

"LAERTES" 27th Mar. via Suez.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"IDOMENEUS" 12th Apr. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS" 3rd May, for London.
"ANCHISES" 10th June for Liverpool.
"TEIRESIAS" 7th July for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $1,489,000

Head Office: NEW YORK.
Branch: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,
SHANGHAI

Branches:
CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE

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SUTTON'S
FINE GRASS SEEDS
for
GARDEN LAWNS, ETC.
for sale at
GRAÇA & CO

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage Stamps Toys, Picture Books, etc., etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. [58

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 14th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4½
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/6½
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	625
Credits, 4 months' sight	685
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	48⅜
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	180½
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	180½
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	94
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	103½
On Singapore.—On demand	101
On Batavia—On demand...	130½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	89½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$8.35 n
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	$52.40
Bar Silver per oz.	33⅛d.

	Per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents piece	$0.10	Discount.
Hongkong 10 "	0.03	"
Canton ...10 "	14.20	"
Canton ...10	0.00	"

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. 73

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, February 23rd, 1921. [50

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds F. 60,000,000
Deposits F. 835,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp
Bordeaux	Tsinanfu	Pnom-Penh
Dunkerque,	Batavia	

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

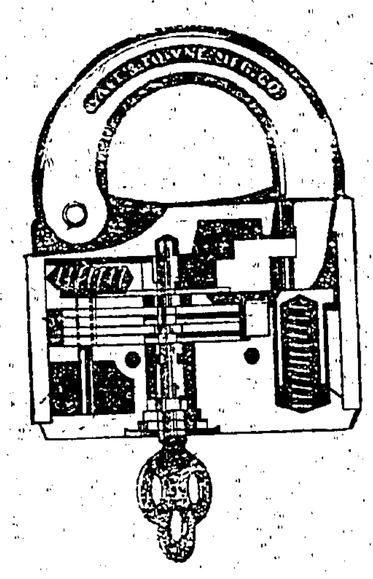
M. MONTARGIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th 1921. 51

The Reason
For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key **and no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

Look for the
YALE
Trade Mark

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Agents

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | A. O. Lang, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone | J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. G. Stephen, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [8

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) „ 45,000,000
Reserve Funds „ 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kaelung, Makung, Nanto, Piuan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holum.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Wong.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sack,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum; on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. 51

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [4

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Touraine
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers,
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [6

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